THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD

1485–1714

H. M. MADELEY

VOLUME SIX

COLLINS' BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORIES

Departure of John and Sebastian Cabot from Bristol, 1497.

Ernest Board. Bristol Art Gallery.

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THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD

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VOLUME SIX

THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD

(1485—1714)

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Assistant Director of Education, Warwickshire

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I

The First Tudor King

When Henry Tudor was born there seemed very little chance that he would ever be King of England. His father was dead, and his mother was so young that if she had lived nowadays she could not have been married at all; she would still have been at school. His uncles had to take care of him. They hid him away in one of their Welsh castles, for the baby Henry was Henry VI's cousin, and in those days it was dangerous to be related to royalty.

The Wars of the Roses were still going on. Henry Tudor was only four years old when Henry VI was defeated and dethroned and the Duke of York became Edward IV. But the Yorkists quarrelled amongst themselves and the great Earl of Warwick, the King-maker, turned against King Edward and drove him overseas. Then he took Henry VI out of his prison in the Tower and set him on the throne once more.

Henry Tudor was twelve years old now, and his uncle Jasper rode with him to London to show him to his cousin the King.

King Henry stared at the boy as he knelt in front of him ; then he noticed young Henry's grave eyes and high white forehead.

"Lo, surely," he said, "this is he to whom both we and our enemies shall give place."

People heard the King's words and remembered them. Next year, when Edward IV returned and King Henry was once more dethroned, Henry Tudor sailed to France, for it was no longer safe for him to be within Edward's reach.

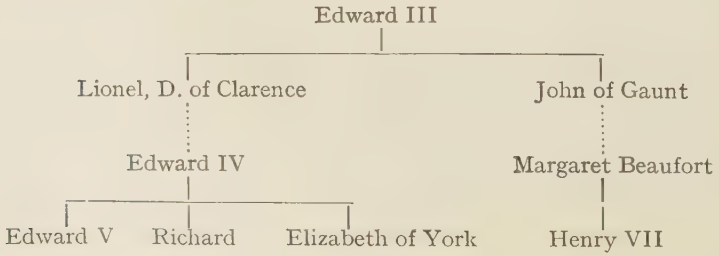
Strange stories came to him in exile. Edward had

grown fat and lazy ; he left all the work of governing to his brother Richard. Then Edward died and Richard put his nephew, the little King, in the Tower, and persuaded the Londoners to give him the crown instead. The news grew uglier and uglier. The little King and his brother had disappeared. Every one thought Richard had murdered them ; they said he had poisoned the Queen. No story was too bad for them to believe it of him.

At last the English could bear him no longer. They sent for Henry Tudor. He was the only Lancastrian left; they said if he would marry the Yorkist princess Elizabeth, both the Yorkists and Lancastrians would help him to take the crown from Richard and become King himself.

Henry collected a little army and set sail. He landed in Wales, for he remembered that his father was a Welshman and the Welsh remembered it too. They came to his standard, and when he met Richard at Bosworth Field in Leicestershire he had nearly 5000 men.

The battle was soon over. Richard fought bravely till he was killed, but some of his men would not fight at all and some of them deserted in the middle of the battle. They found the crown lying in a thornbush, so they picked it up and placed it on Henry's head. Then he marched to London and was crowned in Westminster Abbey.



II

Henry's Troubles Begin

It was a dangerous business to be King of England. There had been four kings since Henry Tudor was born : two of them had been murdered ; one had been killed in battle ; the other had once had to flee for his life.

Henry VII did not want such disasters to happen to him. He took every precaution he could devise. To please the Yorkists he married Elizabeth of York and took as his badge the red and white Tudor rose to show

that the White Rose of York and the Red Rose of Lancaster were now united. He hoped that both the Yorkists and Lancastrians would be satisfied ; but there were still some Yorkist princes left alive ; and though most people believed that Edward V and his little brother had been killed in the Tower, no one knew certainly what had happened to them, and from time to

time stories went round that one of them had come back. Henry was worried by rumours and plots and rebellions all through the first years of his reign.

England was a dangerous place for other people besides Henry.

" There is no country in the World where there are so many thieves and robbers as in England," wrote a visitor from Venice, one of the best governed states in Europe. People were afraid to go out after dusk both in the town and in the country, for they knew they might be set upon and robbed and killed. Thieves and murderers often went unpunished, for the magistrates took very little trouble to keep order, and if a man was brought up at the assizes one of the great nobles might come into the court with his retainers and frighten the jury so that they let the prisoner go.

These great nobles were Henry's worst trouble. They were so fond of fighting that they took all the men who lived near them under their protection, and if these would be their retainers—wear their badges and follow them to battle—the nobleman would " maintain " them in the law-courts no matter how badly they had behaved.

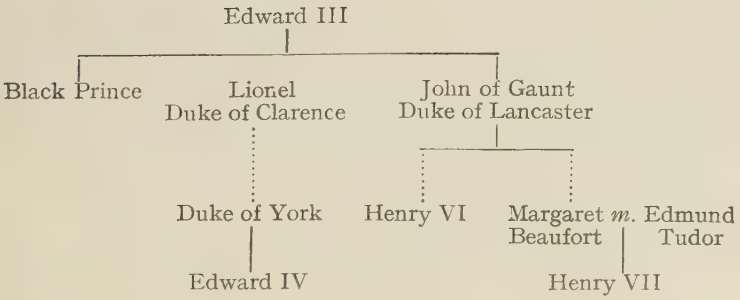
Henry VII determined to stop all this disorder and bloodshed. He forbade the nobles to have retainers or to give them their livery. If they disobeyed he fined them so heavily that they were too poor to break the law a second time. He forbade them to come into the law-courts to frighten the judge and jury. If they gave him trouble he had them tried in the Star Chamber in London. Here they were judged by the chief men of the King's Council ; there was no jury ; so in the Star Chamber there was no one whom the nobles could scare.

Till now it had been easy for the nobles to defy the

King, for they could always shut themselves up in their castles. The walls and moats made them so strong that it was difficult to take them by assault, and the armies of those days were so small that it was almost impossible to cut off all supplies and take them by famine. But when gunpowder was invented, people had learned how to make cannon, and it was no longer so difficult to batter down the walls. Henry VII took good care that all the cannon in England were in his own possession.

Henry took all these precautions, but he really thought his best chance of safety was to have plenty of money. If he had enough money he could always hire soldiers to fight for him when the barons rebelled. So when he went to war he screwed money out of the enemy to make peace ; when his subjects disobeyed the laws he screwed money out of them in fines. His subjects grew rich and he screwed forced gifts and forced loans out of the city merchants, for he knew they were so thankful to have a king who kept order in the land that the worst they would do was to grumble.

Henry VII had saved a large sum of money before he died.



III

Columbus

There is an old story that when Henry VII had been King for a few years a dark, foreign-looking man came to London asking to see him. He said he had brought a message from his brother Christopher. He had been a long time on the journey, for he had been captured by pirates and kept prisoner by them.

Christopher Columbus was a native of Genoa and like many Genoese he was a skilful sailor. He and his brother had settled in Lisbon, for they were both clever map-makers and there was a good sale for maps in Portugal. The Portuguese had been mariners and discoverers ever since the days of Prince Henry the Navigator—and now their heads were full of the idea that they might find a sea route to India.

Gold and silk and precious stones came from India and what was more important still, spices. In those days before men had learned to grow turnips and swedes they found it very difficult to keep animals through the winter. They killed in the autumn all the cattle they meant to eat before the next spring, and salted them down ; but so much salt meat was very unwholesome and they needed plenty of spices to eat with it. Spices mattered far more in the fifteenth century than they do now, and a new way to India would be a boon to every one.

Columbus became quite as much interested as the Portuguese in this problem, and he had a new idea of how to solve it. " If the earth is round," he said, " I

shall come to India if I sail far enough west," and as he had no idea how big the earth really is, he was very hopeful about this plan. But the Portuguese would not listen to him, and when he tried to get help from Spain, the Spaniards said his plan was absurd. So in despair Christopher sent Bartholomew to the King of England.

Some of the monsters people expected to see if they went far from Europe.

Henry VII saw Bartholomew Columbus and was interested in Christopher's scheme. He sent for Christopher to talk it over with him. But when Bartholomew returned to Spain to fetch his brother, Christopher was already busy getting ready to start. King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain had at last decided to give Columbus some help.

So Henry's message came too late ; his great chance was gone.

At first the Spaniards were quite cheerful when they received the royal command to supply Columbus with ships and men, but when they heard what Columbus meant to do they were terribly frightened. No merchant would lend his ship ; no sailor would enlist in the crew. Columbus and his friends had to seize the ships and get the men on board by force while the sailors' friends stood lamenting on the shore. They felt just as we should feel if our friends were kidnapped for a voyage to the moon.

It was August 3rd, 1492, when Columbus and his three ships started out. They sailed west for more than two months. The sailors were so gloomy that Columbus dared not let them know how far they had really gone. Daily they thought the floating seaweed would engulf them ; the trade winds which helped them on their way terrified them. They said, " If the winds always blow from the East how shall we ever get home. Our ship can never climb the steep slope of the world in the teeth of such a breeze." Sometimes they thought of throwing Columbus overboard and going home without him.

After the middle of September they began to notice signs which made even the sailors more cheerful ; birds which never fly far from land and tufts of grass still quite green. The birds made Columbus very hopeful for he knew that the Portuguese had often discovered islands by the flight of birds. But though they saw many birds they sailed on week after week without sighting land.

At last, on October 11th, they found a carved stick in the water; that night Columbus saw a moving light; and at two in the morning a great shout went up that

land was in sight. When the day dawned they went ashore. They had found an island.

For ten weeks Columbus had a glorious time sailing up and down discovering islands and hoping all the while to find the coast of India and Cathay. It was a long time before the Spaniards learned that a great continent and a great ocean still lay between them and the coast of Asia. Columbus called his islands the Indies; we call them the West Indies to this day.

On January 4th, 1493, he started back. When he reached Spain he had been away seven months and he had discovered the New World.

Adapted from maps supplied by] *[Geo. Philip & Son*

MAP OF THE WORLD MADE IN 1492.

The islands off the coast of Cathay (China) are put where America ought to be.

Vasco da Gama had not found the way to India, so the east coast of Africa and the south coast of Asia are a very odd shape.

THE HAPSBURG FAMILY

This picture was painted just at the time Maximilian's grandson, Ferdinand, was betrothed to Anne of Hungary, and his granddaughter Mary to King Lewis of Hungary ; Lewis and Ferdinand still have betrothal wreaths in their hair.

Between Ferdinand and Lewis stands Ferdinand's brother who was afterwards Charles V, and behind them is Philip the Handsome (Maximilian's son and Charles' and Ferdinand's father) and his mother—Maximilian's first wife, Mary of Burgundy, who had died many years before.

Round their necks both Maximilian and Charles wear the collar of the famous order of the Golden Fleece. You will see that they both have the Hapsburg chin. Margaret Pursemouth had brought it into the Hapsburg family, and if you look at a picture of Alfonso of Spain you will notice that some of the Hapsburgs inherit it still.

Strigel] *[Vienna, Kunst Museum.*

A PICTURE OF THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN AND HIS FAMILY.

IV

Spaniards in the New World

The Spaniards were delighted when they heard of Columbus's discovery.

They were just ready for a great adventure. For hundreds of years they had been ruled by the Moors; they had spent many years fighting against them, and it was not till Ferdinand, King of Aragon, married Isabella, Queen of Castile, and joined the two kingdoms that they were strong enough to conquer the last of them. When they started out to secure these new lands which Columbus had discovered they felt like Crusaders. For while they hoped to gain riches for themselves, they hoped also to convert the natives and so win the New World to Christianity.

Columbus made three more voyages to the West. He discovered many islands full of strange trees and flowers and birds and found the coast of America itself though he did not realise that it was a great continent, but thought it was an island too. These later voyages of Columbus were full of disappointments. He could not find the sea route to India, which was his real objective. He quarrelled with the colonists he was trying to govern, and once they sent him back to Europe in chains. Another time forty-eight of his men mutinied and he was left for nearly a year on the coast of Jamaica ill with gout and almost starving. His last years in Spain were very miserable, for Queen Isabella was dead and Ferdinand seemed to have forgotten him.

But though the Spaniards neglected Columbus, their

heads were full of the great discoveries he had begun. Expedition after expedition was sent out. Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, traced part of the coast of South America and gave his name to the whole continent, and Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Darien which we call Panama, and climbing through forests and jungles to the coast, was the first European to see the eastern shore of the Pacific.

All kinds of men took part in these adventures : merchants, nobles, ruffians of all sorts. It was so usual for debtors to escape from their creditors by joining an expedition to the West that careful watch was kept on the ships as they left port. Balboa owed so much money that he only got away by hiding himself in a barrel and getting himself carried on board as provisions.

People of this type soon forgot their plan to Christianise the natives, or even to find a route to India and the Spice Islands. They only wanted to get rich quickly. They turned their expeditions into treasure-hunts, and quarrelled among themselves over the gold when they found it. But their daring and endurance made the Spaniards famous everywhere, and the wealth they sent back to Spain soon made the Spanish monarchs the richest in Europe.

V

The Sailors of Portugal

It was after all Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese, who first found a sea route to India.

Vasco da Gama's father was Governor of a little sea-coast town in Portugal when Vasco was born, not long

after Prince Henry the Navigator had died. The sailors were still full of tales about the great prince and the wonderful discoveries he had made; they told Vasco and his brother how they had found Madeira and the Azores, and had sailed south along the coast of Africa till they saw the Southern Cross, and the Pole Star had almost disappeared.

When Prince Henry as a young man had started a school of geographers and map-makers and first began to plan great discoveries, the Portuguese were impatient of his ideas. They still believed the old stories of the terrible dangers which lay in wait for sailors who were too bold : if you sailed too far south you would be turned black ; if you went too far west you would get lost in the whirlpools on the edge of the world. But when none of these horrors happened to Prince Henry's captains, and instead, they came back with cargoes of ivory, gold and slaves, the Portuguese began to share his interest in exploration, and when Vasco da Gama was a boy, all Portugal was still ringing with Henry the Navigator's fame. The Portuguese were full of hope that they would find a way round the south coast of Africa to the Indies and so would become the richest nation in the world.

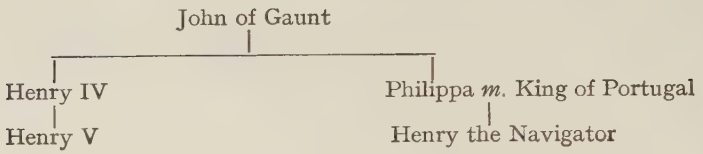
Year after year the Portuguese captains sailed out to explore the African coast, but they had never seen the southernmost cape, till in 1486 the King sent out Bartholomew Diaz. He sailed further south than any Portuguese had yet been ; then the wind caught him and drove him out to sea for thirteen days. When the wind dropped he steered till he sighted land and found that it ran, not south and north, but eastward. He guessed that he had passed the great cape and was on the way to India. But his crew would go no further, and setting up

a pillar to mark the place he turned sadly home. As they sailed along the coast they passed a great cape on their right, the southern cape the Portuguese had been seeking so many years; Cape of Storms they called it, but the King, when he heard their story, renamed it Cape of Good Hope, for he said there was good hope now that they would find the sea route to India at last.

King John of Portugal would have sent out a fresh expedition but he fell ill, and it was not till his cousin was king that the search began again. By that time news had come of Columbus's great voyage to the west, and the Portuguese were afraid that if they did not get on with their discoveries the Spaniards would reach India before them. So in 1497 a little fleet was fitted up, and it started under the command of Vasco da Gama, who was now one of the King's gentlemen.

When they had reached Cape Verde, da Gama determined that instead of hugging the coast as the Portuguese mariners had generally done, he would follow Columbus's example and, trusting to his charts and his instruments, sail out into the open sea. So for three months he went southward. His crew were terrified: sometimes they plotted to kill him; often they implored him to turn back. But he put the mutineers in irons, and told the rest that even if he saw a hundred deaths in front of him, or had his ship laden with gold, he would not turn back till he had found what he came to seek.

After three months he rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and on Christmas Day he landed on a very pleasant green shore which, because of the date, he called Natal. By March he had reached the Arab settlements at Mozambique ; and in May, 1498, he landed in India at Calicut. The sea route to India had been found.



VI

John Cabot looks for Cathay

At first Henry VII of England seemed interested in the story of the great discoveries and even planned to make discoveries himself.

At that time John and Sebastian Cabot were living in Bristol. John had been born in Genoa. He had settled in Venice and he had heard the talk of the Venetian merchants and sailors of the riches of the East and the need of finding a sea route to India now that the Turks were making the old land route so difficult. He knew the account Marco Polo had written, nearly 200 years earlier, of Cathay—which we call China—and of the wonders he had seen in the kingdom of Khubla Khan; and he had plans for finding a new sea route by sailing westward to this land of Cathay.

He came to Bristol and in 1496 was living there with his sons. Henry VII heard of his project and at last gave him authority to sail to the west, and set up the royal standard in any land he discovered which did not already belong to a Christian prince. Henry promised the Cabots in return that all the trade with the country they found should be in their hands, but they were to bring all their cargoes into the port of Bristol and to give a share of their profits to the King.

So John Cabot started in 1497 with his son Sebastian and eighteen seamen in the *Matthew* of Bristol. When he had sailed due west for seven weeks he touched land.

It was the coast of Labrador. Cabot was the first European to reach North America since the days of the Vikings. The colony they had tried to establish there had failed long ago, and even the settlement in Greenland had died out and been forgotten. So Cabot had no idea what he had discovered. He had been surprised not to find the cities and wealth and grandeur which Marco Polo had described, but he was quite sure it was Cathay, and when he sailed out again next year he took with him just the goods he expected to need for an Eastern trade. He was determined to discover China, and sailed along the coast of North America, bitterly disappointed that the wild scenery and the Red Indians seemed so unlike the gorgeous civilisation and gentle people that Marco Polo had seen.

He never dreamed that he was the discoverer of a new Continent.

VII

The Young Tudors Get Married

The truth was Henry VII was too anxious about the safety of his family to take much interest in foreign exploration. He was worried by the restless barons, and even more by sham claimants. Lambert Simnel pretended to be Edward IV's nephew, and Perkin Warbeck pretended to be his son. Perkin Warbeck was really dangerous, for he was helped by the Irish, the Scots and the Flemings; and Henry felt that if he wanted to

keep his throne, his best chance was to have friends abroad who would help him instead of helping his enemies.

The king whom Henry really wanted as an ally was Ferdinand of Aragon. He was the craftiest king in Europe, and boasted that he had often deceived others, but had never himself been deceived. Cunning of this sort was considered quite praiseworthy in a king in those days. Henry thought this was just the kind of man who would be useful to him as a friend, and he set to work to persuade Ferdinand to let his youngest daughter Catherine marry the Prince of Wales. Ferdinand was very ready to marry his children into any family whose help he wanted; but so many English princes had been murdered lately that he felt a little doubtful about sending Catherine to England. In the end, however, he agreed, and Catherine set out from Cadiz, and after nearly seven weeks at sea landed at Plymouth.

Henry's most dangerous neighbours were the Scots. It was quite easy for them to raid the north of England, and as the English and Scots of those days did not get on very well together, they often did it. Henry thought a marriage might be useful here too, and arranged a wedding between his daughter Margaret and King James of Scotland.

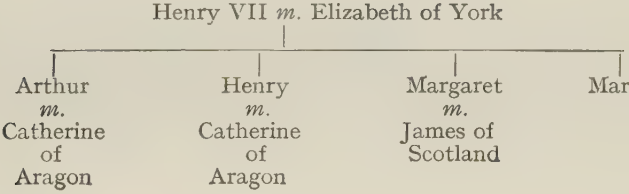
The Infanta Catherine's marriage turned out sadly, for a year later Arthur died. King Henry did not want to send Catherine and her dowry back again, and planned that she should marry his second son, and Ferdinand, who was busy with other schemes, agreed.

For Ferdinand had arranged a much more important marriage than this for his eldest daughter.

Philip the Handsome was the son of the Hapsburg

Emperor Maximilian; he had inherited from his mother all the rich lands of the Netherlands; when his father died he would have Austria too. This was the kind of bridegroom Ferdinand liked, and he was very pleased to arrange a marriage for him with his daughter Juana. He was not so pleased about it, however, when next year his only son died, and he realised that Philip and Juana's son, the baby Charles, would one day have Spain as well as Austria and Flanders, and all the lands the Spaniards might win in the New World.

Ferdinand had meant to make himself secure, and instead he had made the Hapsburgs the most powerful family in the world.



VIII

Master Torrisany Brings Italian Fashions to England

There was only one thing Henry VII liked to spend money on ; that was building. He built a chapel at the East End of Westminster Abbey which is still one of the famous sights of England.

Henry VII's chapel was in the old style with tall arches and lovely fan-vaulted roof. But the tomb of

Photo.] [*Mansell.*

Vaulting of the roof in Henry VII's chapel.

Henry and his Queen was to be in the latest fashion, and the work was entrusted to an Italian artist.

By this time the Italian artists were famous all over Europe, and of all the Italians the Florentines were the greatest. Ever since the time of Giotto, nearly 200 years

earlier, the Florentines had been putting their best brains into their work, trying to make it look more and more like the world round them; and as they had very good brains, the Florentine painters and sculptors and architects were the finest artists in the world. So if you wanted a picture or a carving to be specially fine and beautiful, it was not unusual to give the commission to a Florentine.

Michelangelo, their greatest sculptor and architect, was building the grand new Church of S. Peter's for the Pope. Leonardo da Vinci, one of their greatest painters, worked for the King of France. Henry VIII could not get any one as great as these to make his father's tomb, for the Italians thought of England as a remote and barbarous island and their best artists would not go so far.

But Torrigiano, whom he employed, was a fine craftsman and set the fashion for Italian work in England.

He was a quarrelsome creature. As a boy he had been a fellow-student with Michelangelo, and had broken his nose and spoilt his looks for ever ; now he quarrelled with the English workmen. They could not pronounce his foreign name and called him " Master Torrisany," and he called them in return " those beasts." But he was a fine artist in spite of his ugly temper, and did some good work for the English, although he disliked them. The tomb he made for Henry VII was as beautiful in its way as the fan vaulting in the roof above. At its corners were cupids copied from Roman vases, very different from the Gothic angels which decorated the walls around.

In Italy for nearly a century architects had been copying the pillars and pediments of old Greek and Roman buildings : and painters and carvers had been imitating their statues and patterns. But there had not been any-

Photo.] [*Mansell*

The tomb Henry VIII. had made for his father by the Italian Torrigiano. The little cupids on each side of Henry VII.'s arms and the pattern round the front of the tomb and at the corners show the kind of ornament the artists of that time copied from the Romans.

thing like this tomb in England before, and it was a long time before English workmen learnt to follow the new fashion. Presently, however, they too began to make classical columns when they built a porch or a monument, and to carve bits of Renaissance ornament in the panelling of their rooms and the screens of their churches.

The Renaissance was the name given to the revival of the work of the old Greeks and Romans. Renaissance means "New Birth," and it really seemed like a new birth to the men of the time to find again things so beautiful which had been hidden so long.

Long before the Renaissance fashion had spread in England, poor Torrigiano was dead. When he could bear the English no longer, he went off to Spain. The Spaniards spent a great deal of the wealth that came to them from the New World in adorning their churches. Torrigiano thought he would be well paid if he went to work for them.

But he got on worse in Spain then he had in England.

The Spaniards had been so hard pressed and embittered by their long wars with the Moors that they could not bear any one whose religious beliefs were not strictly and correctly Christian according to their ideas. Torrigiano soon got a bad name for holding heretical notions and jeering at things they thought sacred ; and the officers of the Inquisition (whose business it was to search out people's beliefs and punish them if they did not think them correct) began to keep an eye on him.

The most beautiful thing he made in Spain was a statue of the Virgin. The Spanish Duke who had ordered this paid him so meanly that Torrigiano burst into a fury and smashed the statue to pieces. The Duke was very angry and reported Torrigiano to the Inquisition for sacrilege and profanity ; and the officers of the Inquisi-

tion seized him, shut him up in their prison and condemned him to be tortured and killed.

Torrigiano, alone in a foreign land, with nothing to look forward to but this horrible fate, fell into despair and starved himself to death.

IX

The Men Who Wanted to Learn Greek

Men had been finding new knowledge and new ideas as well as new patterns for building and carving.

For hundreds of years Greek had been almost a lost language. In many parts of Europe no one understood it, and when the Italians wanted to learn Greek, they had to go to Greece or to fetch some Greek scholar to Italy. Latin had never been forgotten, and all through the Middle Ages students read it, and wrote it, and talked it. But many of the Latin books had disappeared, and though people had more knowledge of the Roman language than of the language of the Greeks they had little more knowledge of the way the Romans thought and looked at life.

For many years the Italian scholars had been wandering about Europe hunting in the libraries of the old monasteries for the lost Greek and Roman manuscripts. Then in 1453 the Turks took Constantinople and more Greek scholars came with their books to Italy. It was no longer difficult to learn Greek, and there was more than one collection of Greek and Latin books where students could work.

One or two Greek scholars travelled as far north as England and made copies of manuscripts here ; but for

a long time we had no one who could teach Greek properly, and people who wanted to learn it well had to go to Italy. It was considered wonderful at the end of Henry VII's reign that there were five or six men in London who understood Greek as well as the Italian scholars.

A few years earlier, books had been expensive and rare, for each one had to be copied by hand. Very few people could afford to buy them, and boys at school had to make their own books, squatting round the master and taking down the lesson as he dictated it, first the words and then the stops, and only at the third reading beginning the explanation. This was so slow and dull that often the clever boys hated school even more than the stupid ones.

Printing had been known to the Chinese long before ; but Europeans were quite ignorant of it till the fifteenth century. As soon as it was invented it spread quickly. Before the end of Henry VII's reign there were several printers at work in England, and there were very famous printing presses in Florence, and Venice, and Basle, and Antwerp, and in other European towns. It was no longer difficult to get books, and quite ordinary people could afford to buy them. Knowledge spread more quickly, and was not likely to be lost.

So there was a Renaissance of knowledge as well as of art, for the Greeks and Romans had known many things which had been forgotten in the Middle Ages. The geographical explorers found the old maps of Roman times a help in planning their voyages ; and Linacre, who started the College of Physicians in London, got much of his medical knowledge from his Greek and Latin studies.

Here we can see how artists painted before the Renaissance. The saints look quite stiff as if they were images, and have golden haloes like plates behind their heads. We can tell which saints they are meant for by their symbols. These are often connected with their martyrdom : *e.g.*, S. Lawrence carries a gridiron because he was roasted to death on a gridiron.

When Fra Angelico painted this picture the Convent of San Marco had just been rebuilt by the Medici in the new Renaissance fashion with pillars and capitals copied from Roman buildings. Fra Angelico painted some of these classical pillars in his background.

If you want to see how artists painted saints after the Renaissance, look at p. 51.

Courtesy] [Fratelli Alinari.

A PICTURE PAINTED BY FRA ANGELICO ON THE WALL OF THE CONVENT OF SAN MARCO AT FLORENCE.

X

Thomas More

Thomas More was born in London and was just old enough to remember the death of Edward IV. He was a clever boy, and his father, who was full of ambition for him, sent him to a good school till he was thirteen and then, to polish his manners, made him a page in the house of the Archbishop. The Archbishop noticed how bright and quick he was, and when the nobles dined with him, he would say, "This child here waiting at table will prove a marvellous man." He persuaded his father to send him to Oxford.

Thomas More loved Oxford. His father gave him no pocket money so that he could not spend his time in amusements, but Thomas was so fond of books that he did not mind. He learned Latin, and Greek, and French, and Mathematics, and History, and Music. He was very sad when, after two years, his father said he spent too much time over Greek, and as Greek would never make a lawyer of him he must come back to London.

While he was at Oxford, More had made friends with Linacre and Colet ; and when they were all settled in London later, and More himself was a famous lawyer, he loved to welcome them to his beautiful home to talk with him and to meet his Dutch friend—the great wit and scholar—Erasmus.

Colet was older than Erasmus ; he had been to Italy to perfect his Greek and came back to teach, first in Oxford and then in London. His lectures were quite different from anything that had been heard before ;

for when he spoke on the Epistles of S. Paul, he remembered that they were real letters written from one friend to another : he tried to find out what S. Paul had meant when he was writing them, instead of trying to think how many allegories could be read into them as other lecturers and preachers did.

People were startled by lectures and sermons so different from anything they were accustomed to. They blamed Colet's new-fangled ways when he spent the money his father left him on S. Paul's school, where children could be brought up in the New Learning and "good literature with Latin and Greek," instead of on the bad Latin which (he said) "may rather be called Bloterature than Literature." They called him a crank when he spent time making a Latin Grammar for the boys. When he preached a sermon to the bishops, begging them to give up their worldliness and covetousness, they were so horrified that they declared he was a heretic!

XI

The Prior of San Marco

Colet's sermon was not as severe as the things other people were saying. He was not nearly as stern in denouncing the evils in the Church as Savonarola had been fifteen years before .

Savonarola was Prior of San Marco, the most famous convent in Florence. Every one who visits Florence still goes to see San Marco. It was built by one of the earliest Renaissance architects, and it still has on its walls the frescoes painted there by the great artist, Fra Angelico, who was a brother in the convent.

Visitors to the convent now go to see Fra Angelico's frescoes ; but Savonarola cared very little for pictures. He was concerned with the evils he saw in the world round him. His sermons were famous, and if Colet went to Florence when he visited Italy, he must often have heard Savonarola preach. Savonarola begged the Florentines to give up their frivolity and avarice and evil living; he persuaded the artists to burn their pictures, for he said they were harmful and misleading since they were so often about pagan gods and goddesses : and he denounced the abuses in the Church. He made many enemies, for the Italian clergy were often worldly and wicked, and the Popes were sometimes more concerned to make war on their enemies, or find riches and titles for their relations, than to reform and rule the Church.

Savonarola was so eloquent that all Florence went to hear him, and many of the Florentines gave up their gay lives and burnt their vanities. But he made enemies, especially among the clergy, and when he began to prophesy and his prophecies did not come true, his enemies had their chance. They managed to put him in the wrong ; tortured him till he made a confession, and strangled him and two of his friends in the public square.

One of his followers was the painter Botticelli. English people love his pictures, and we have many of them in our National Gallery. He was a gay fellow ; even his nickname, Botticelli, means the Little Barrel ; and he often painted, for the palaces of the Medici, pictures to illustrate stories of the gods of the Greeks and Romans, or songs made about the Medici and their feasts by the Renaissance poets. When he heard Savonarola's preaching he gave up his gay life, burnt many of his pictures, and tried to live as strictly as

Photo.] [*Mansell.*

PART OF A PICTURE OF BOTTICELLI IN OUR NATIONAL GALLERY.

Here we can see what Botticelli thought of Savonarola and the way he had been treated.

In the upper part of the picture Botticelli painted the Worship of the Shepherds with a ring of Angels dancing above.

In the lower part of the picture he painted Savonarola and his companions coming from their execution. Angels are running to meet them and the devils are escaping from them to hide behind the rocks.

Savonarola advised. When Savonarola died he was filled with grief, and from the allegory he painted and which we have in the National Gallery, we can see what he thought of him and of his enemies.

Above there is a vision of the birth of Our Lord with shepherds worshipping and angels circling round the roof ; below are Savonarola and his two companions coming from their execution, while angels hurry from Paradise to meet them, and devils run away from them to hide under the rocks.

XII

All England Admires Henry VIII

Colet and Erasmus and More also had their plans for reforming the world, and they were gentler and wiser than Savonarola's. Colet hoped that his school would lead to the increase of "good Christian life and manners." Erasmus published the Greek New Testament with a new translation and hoped men would learn to read and understand it better ; More wrote *Utopia*.

"Utopia" means "Nowhere" ; More's book is a description of an imaginary island so full of wisdom and happiness that, when we say "Utopia" now, we mean a place where things are too good to be true.

The people who lived in Utopia were far too sensible to make war or to let their children grow up without a good education. In his imaginary island More made all the improvements that he and his friends would have liked to see their King make in England.

In 1509 Henry VIII succeeded his father, and Sir Thomas More and his set were full of hope. Here, they

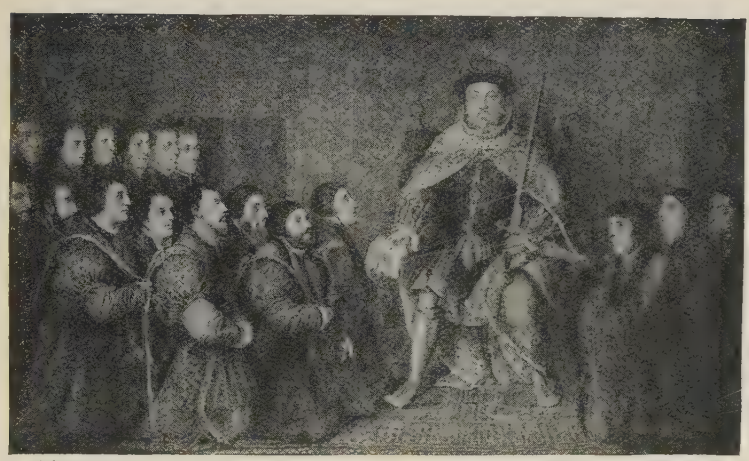


Photo. [*Mansell.*

HENRY VIII PRESENTING A CHARTER TO THE BARBER-SURGEONS

Henry VIII took a great interest in medicine and often tried to doctor himself. He established Professors of Physic at Oxford and Cambridge and founded the College of Physicians in London quite early in his reign.

Later he gave the Surgeons a Charter too, but they shared it with the Barbers. After this the Barbers were not allowed to perform any operations except pulling out teeth and bleeding people.

thought, was a prince who had been brought up in the New Learning and who would carry out the reforms that were needed.

Henry was born in 1491. His elder brother Arthur was Prince of Wales. The King thought he would make Henry Archbishop of Canterbury. He was very well educated ; he learned theology and mathematics, wrote Latin well, spoke French, and understood some Spanish

and Italian. The poet Skelton put on the green and white livery of the Tudors and came to court to teach the young Prince : he says :—

> " The honour of England I learned to spell
> I gave him drink of the sugared well
> Of Helicon's waters crystalline
> Acquainting him with the Muses nine."

For in those days they said " learned " when we should say taught; and thought Latin as pleasant as a sweet drink.

Henry VIII was proud of his knowledge, but he was even prouder of his music, and proudest of all of his figure. He could play the lute, the organ and the harpsichord, and practised them day and night. He sent to Venice for an organist, and sometimes listened to his playing for four hours on end; and he wrote such good music that one of his anthems is still sung in our cathedrals. He was tall and well-proportioned, with a fair face and auburn hair. He loved tennis and jousting, could draw the bow with greater strength than any of his courtiers, and never hunted without tiring out eight or ten horses. He danced beautifully, and was especially vain of his legs.

" Is the French King as tall as I am ? " he said once to the Venetian ambassador.

" Is he as stout ? What sort of legs has he ? "

Then he called the Venetian's attention to his own strong thighs, " And I have also a good calf to my leg," he boasted.

The English admired Henry VIII nearly as much as he admired himself. Handsome, jolly, and a fine athlete—it was no wonder he was popular.

He joyfully married the Infanta Catherine, punished

the lawyers who had screwed so much money out of people for his father, and settled down to spend the old king's hoards and to hunt and enjoy himself night and day.

XIII

Cardinal Wolsey

While Henry VIII was feasting and amusing himself, Cardinal Wolsey carried on the work of government.

Wolsey came from Ipswich, and people said his father was a butcher.

He had been a clever boy, going to Oxford when he was only eleven, and becoming a B.A. at fifteen. He was master of Magdalen School and bursar of Magdalen College while Magdalen Tower, perhaps the most beautiful tower in England, was being built.

Wolsey was thirty before he came into the King's service and began to make his fortune.

In Henry VIII's reign he became the most powerful man in England. Every one who wished to please Henry VIII had to be on good terms with Wolsey. The Pope made him a Cardinal, and the King made him Chancellor. On state occasions the nobles waited on him ; foreign kings treated him as if he were royal too, and foreign ambassadors were so afraid of offending him that they went to him before they went to the King.

When the Spanish ambassador first came to England, Wolsey used to say to him :

" His Majesty will do so and so."

Later he began to say :

" We shall do so and so."

And presently he said :

"*I* shall do so and so."

" Nothing pleases him better," said the ambassador in one of his despatches, " than to be called the arbiter of Christendom."

For a long time Henry did just as Wolsey told him. Wolsey drafted state papers and brought them to Henry to sign. He wrote letters for him and sent them to Henry to copy out. And Wolsey worked hard and governed the country well, though not as well as he boasted.

But though Henry liked and trusted him, the rest of England hated him for his arrogance and his greed. His house was the most magnificent in England. When the ambassadors visited him they were taken through rooms hung with tapestry which was changed every week. His collection of plate was finer than the King's. No English workman was good enough to decorate the palace he built for himself at Hampton Court ; he sent to Italy for the Florentine Benedetto.

He was the richest man in England, for he expected to be well paid for his hard work. He was Archbishop of York, though as long as he kept the King's favour he never went near his see. He held three bishoprics which he never visited, and so many deaneries and livings that it is difficult to count them. He spent the incomes of these offices but he seldom did the work.

Wolsey was a great man, but he was just the kind of bishop Colet had preached against. While there were churchmen like this, it was no wonder that the clergy were unpopular.

J. Pettie, R.A. The Fall of Wolsey. *Mappin Gallery, Sheffield.*

XIV

Three Young Kings

By the time Henry VIII had reigned ten years, there were three young kings in Europe. King Louis of France had been succeeded by his cousin Francis I.; and Ferdinand of Aragon and the Emperor Maximilian had both died and left their dominions to their grandson Charles V.

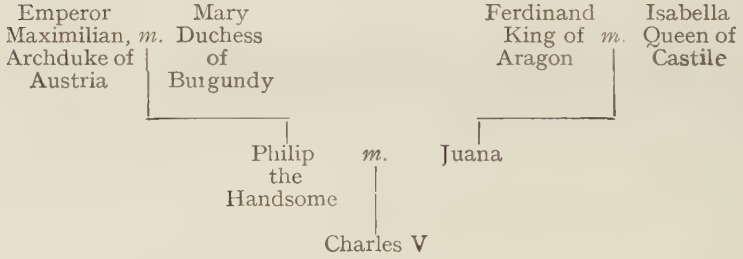
Charles now possessed Spain, Austria, Flanders and the lands discovered by the Spaniards in the West. Very soon he was elected Emperor and could claim to be the successor of Charlemagne and the Roman Emperors: this meant honour and prestige, but no real power outside Germany : within Germany it meant much hard work, for the Emperor was head and president of all the German princes. You might have thought Charles had enough to do and would not want more lands to govern. But Charles did not look at it in this way. He wanted Italy too. As France had plans for conquering Italy, it was clear there would soon be a fight.

Both Charles and Francis wanted Henry's help, and so both were very enthusiastic in seeking his friendship. Charles came to visit his aunt and the King in England, and Henry went to visit Francis in France. His reception in France was so magnificent that we still call the place where it was held the Field of the Cloth of Gold : and Charles was so alarmed at the prospect of losing his friendship that he arranged to visit him again on the way back.

But Henry VIII was jealous of Francis and it was not

long before war broke out. Henry soon made peace ; but Charles continued the fight till he beat and imprisoned the King of France at Pavia and marched on to besiege Rome. His soldiers sacked Rome and took the Pope and cardinals prisoners.

Charles V was growing more and more powerful and important in Europe; while in America his subjects were conquering new lands so rich that every year they sent home loads of gold and silver to the King of Spain.



XV

The Miner's Son

Ever since Charles V had succeeded his grandfather, he had had disturbing news from Germany. This news was always connected with the name of Martin Luther.

Luther was about twelve years older than Charles. He was born two years before Henry VII became King. His father was a miner living at Mansfield in Germany; he took great trouble with his children, but he was very strict, and Martin afterwards told how his mother had once whipped him till the blood came because he had

stolen a nut, and he was so frightened of his father that he ran away. But his parents loved him in spite of their severity. He remembered always the care they had taken of him and the teaching they had given him ; and many years afterwards when he had children of his own, he called two of them Hans and Margaret after his father and mother.

Martin went first to the village school and then to a town school at Eisenach. Schools in those days were rough as well as dull. Martin remembered all his life how his first schoolmaster had beaten him fifteen times because he did not know his Latin.

He was happier at Eisenach, because the schoolmaster there knew how to teach and treated his scholars more considerately. When the master came into school in the morning, he would take off his cap to the boys, for he said :

" God may have chosen any one of these boys to become a mayor, or a chancellor, or a learned doctor."

But even at Eisenach Martin had a hard time. His father could not afford to pay for him, so he sang in the choir and lived in the hostel for the poor scholars. No meals were arranged for the boys in this hostel, and they had to collect their own food from the townspeople.

One day as Martin Luther went through the streets singing and asking for a dinner, the wife of one of the rich merchants noticed him. She liked his bright face and honest eyes and took him into her own home. Now a happier time began for him. His father was making more money with the smelting furnace he hired, and when Martin was seventeen he was able to send him to the University of Erfurt.

Hans Luther was proud of his clever son and meant to make him a lawyer. It was a bitter disappointment when

Martin, without saying a word of warning to his parents, suddenly became a monk.

Martin was not at all fitted for life in a monastery, and he was for a long time very unhappy. It seemed to him that he would never overcome the temptations which he felt every day; but at last the advice of some of the older monks, and his own reading of St. Paul's Epistles, showed him the way to peace, and enabled him to begin his work as a teacher. When he was twenty-six, he was made a lecturer at the new University of Wittenberg in Saxony.

Before he had been ten years in Wittenberg he became famous all over Europe. At that time the Pope was anxious to collect enough money to finish the great Church of St. Peter's at Rome, and proclaimed a special Indulgence (or favour) to those who would contribute. Those who repented of their sins and showed their penitence by helping the good work with a gift were promised forgiveness. The Pope sent preachers through Germany to proclaim this Indulgence. But as the thing the preachers were really interested in was the collection of the money, they said much more about this than about repentance. People came to Luther with the idea that if they bought one of the indulgence tickets which Tetzel had to sell, there was no need for them to trouble about their sins any farther.

Luther was terribly shocked at such a notion. He nailed up on the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg ninety-five theses or heads under which he offered to explain the use of Indulgences. It was quite clear from these theses that Luther thought Indulgences could remit penances which the clergy had imposed, but could have nothing at all to do with freeing men from their sins or procuring God's forgiveness.

Every one had been talking about Tetzel's Indulgences : now they talked about Luther's theses. Everybody wanted to read them, and as there were plenty of printing presses by this time, copies in German and Latin were soon being sent all over the country.

XVI

Martin Goes to Worms

The Pope was worried to hear of all the turmoil and talk. He sent to Germany to persuade Luther to withdraw what he had said, but the only result was that Martin was driven on to ask what right the Pope had to interfere in German affairs, and to declare that the Pope's claims were usurpations.

By this time half the people were on Luther's side. When he drove in a common country cart to dispute with the Pope's champion, 200 students marched with him to protect him. The discussions in the inns at night were so exciting that the innkeepers kept armed men standing by the supper tables to act as policemen and prevent the arguments ending in a fight.

The Pope excommunicated Luther and the Emperor ordered his writings to be burnt. Luther announced that he would make a bonfire of the Pope's law-books and of the bull of Excommunication : and when he went to light the bonfire many professors and students from the University went with him. The professors returned with him to the town, but the students stayed behind to sing mocking dirges for the burnt books.

Charles V had succeeded his grandfather in 1519 :

Here you see how saints were painted after the Renaissance. These saints are still painted with symbols, the sword for St. Paul, the keys for St. Peter, the book for St. John ; but they have no haloes and are made to look as much as possible like living men.

Dürer, the greatest of all German artists, lived at Nuremburg. He greatly respected and admired Martin Luther. So he puts St. Paul and St. John in the place of honour in front, and St. Peter the patron saint of the Papacy quite in the background.

Photo.] [*Mansell.*

A PICTURE PAINTED BY DÜRER OF THE FOUR APOSTLES.

but it was not till 1521 that he held his first German Diet or Parliament.

Luther was summoned to the town of Worms on the Rhine to appear before the Diet. Although he had been given a safe conduct, his friends begged him not to go. They remembered how, a hundred years earlier, John Huss had been tried for attacking the Pope's teaching. He too had been given a safe conduct, but in spite of this he had been burnt. They were afraid the same thing would happen to Luther. But Luther said, "I will go to Worms though there were as many devils within its walls as there are tiles on its houses."

Worms was crowded with people. The Emperor was there with his Spanish courtiers and attendants, so were the seven Electors, (three of them Archbishops), and many abbots, nobles and knights. A crowd of people came out to meet Luther and take him to his lodging.

In the Council House next day the Diet met to try him. The Emperor on his throne presided ; the Cardinal sent by the Pope sat beneath ; the room was filled with members of the Diet and their attendants, and with crowds of monks, students and townspeople who had come to see what would happen.

Luther's writings were arranged on a table. Copies had already been burnt by the executioner in some of the German towns. His enemies were hoping to burn him as well as his books.

He was asked if he would own to the books he had written and if he would withdraw what he had said in them. As he refused to recant, he was placed under the ban of the Empire. For twenty days his safe conduct protected him : after that he was an outlaw and any one might destroy him as a pestilent heretic.

Luther's friends did not think he was safe even for

twenty days. The Elector of Saxony, who had already protected him, sent his followers to take him prisoner, and for a year he was hidden in the Castle of the Wartburg. He was disguised so carefully that even his friends did not know what had become of him, and some of them thought he was dead.

Luther was very busy while he was hidden at the Wartburg. It was there that he wrote the translation of the Bible which afterwards became the household book in half the homes of Germany.

It was many years before the nobles who protected Luther and became his followers took the name of Protestants. But the Protestant Reformation had begun.

XVII

The King Asks for a Divorce

Henry VIII in England was shocked when he heard what was happening in Germany.

"Is it likely," he said, "that all the Popes would be wrong and that a little German monk would be right?"

He remembered the theological learning in which he had been brought up and sat down to write a book of arguments against Luther.

The Pope was greatly pleased when he saw Henry's book. He was glad to have a king to defend him, and he read five pages straight through without stopping.

For a long time Henry VIII had wished to have some special title from the Pope. The kings of Spain might call themselves "The Catholic," and the kings of France had the title "Most Christian." Henry thought the kings of England ought to have a title bestowed on them

too. Now the Pope gave him what he wanted; he called Henry "Fidei Defensor," Defender of the Faith.

Henry was delighted with his new title. He used it whenever he could : and the kings of England still place it in its shortened form "Fid. Def," or "F.D." on their coins, though the meaning it has now is quite different.

But Henry, however pleased he might be with his gay court or the compliments he received from the Pope, had all the time one great trouble.

He had no son.

Queen Catherine had had many children, but they had all died as babies except Princess Mary.

This was a terrible disappointment to the King as well as a great anxiety.

The Tudors were nervous of a disputed succession. They were always ready to chop off the head of any one who might claim the throne, and as there were still many people alive who could remember the misery and disorder of the Wars of the Roses, very few people blamed them.

England had never yet been ruled by a queen. If Henry left only a daughter to succeed him, a disputed succession, and all the bloodshed and misery that went with it, seemed certain. Henry cared too much for England not to fret at the idea.

Sometimes he thought he ought not to have married Catherine, since she had been married to his brother first : then he reminded himself that the Pope had given him leave.

Sometimes he wondered if he should ask the Pope to let him put away Catherine, and marry a young wife who might have a son ; for Catherine was older than he

was, and it seemed very unlikely that she would have more children.

Then all these thoughts came together with a rush, for he fell in love with Anne Boleyn, one of the Queen's ladies. Anne was young and black-eyed and lively, very different from the quiet and solemn Queen. Some people said she was not pretty at all ; but Henry thought differently. He was determined to marry her.

He ordered Wolsey to get his marriage with Catherine quashed by the Pope : but how could Wolsey do that when the Pope was in the power of Charles V, who was Catherine's nephew ? Wolsey was clever, but he was not clever enough for this.

At last, to pacify him, Wolsey persuaded the Pope to say the dispute should be settled by his legates or commissioners. Wolsey was one, and a cardinal sent from Rome was the other.

The Legates' Court met in London, but the question was never settled. Catherine refused to plead, and the Pope declared he would try the case in Rome.

XVIII

Henry VIII Quarrels with the Pope

Henry was furious with the Pope, with Catherine and with Wolsey.

The Pope was out of reach, but the Queen and Wolsey were in his power. Catherine was sent away from Court, was imprisoned in her room, and refused permission to see either the King or the Princess Mary.

Wolsey was deprived of his offices, his estates and most of his fine furniture. As a great favour he was

allowed to return to his archbishopric of York. Five months later Henry sent for him to London. In the cold winter weather Wolsey started out. He was ill already, and when the Constable of the Tower met him at Sheffield the shock made him worse. At Leicester he went to the Abbey, for the monasteries had guest-houses where travellers could stay.

"I am come to leave my bones among you," he said to the monks. "If I had served God as diligently as I have done the King he would not have given me over in my grey hairs."

And there in Leicester Abbey he died and was buried.

Henry was still determined to have a new wife. If the Pope would not quash the marriage with Catherine, then he would destroy the power of the Pope. English people had never liked the Pope's interference, and he guessed that they would help. So he called Parliament.

Parliament had met only once in the last fifteen years. At that meeting the Commons with Sir Thomas More as their Speaker had refused Wolsey the grants he asked: Wolsey had not thought much of Parliament after this. Henry believed he could manage the Commons better than Wolsey had done, and it was soon clear that he was right.

The people sympathised with Queen Catherine, and they hated Anne Boleyn and her pushing relations. But they were as angry as Henry at the idea that the King of England should be summoned for trial to Rome. Parliament passed an act forbidding appeals to Rome, and Cranmer, the new Archbishop, freed the King from his marriage with Catherine. Henry was at last able to marry Anne Boleyn.

Parliament was ready to go further than this. Englishmen had always resented the payments made to the Pope,

and they now forbade them. They gave Henry the title of "Supreme Head of the Church," and made it high treason to deny the King his title.

The Pope's power in England had come to an end.

XIX

Henry VIII Goes Downhill

Sir Thomas More was once giving advice to a man who was to be one of Henry's counsellors.

"You should," he said, "ever tell him what he ought to do, never what he is able to do. For if a lion knew his own strength hard would it be for any man to rule him."

Henry had found out what he was able to do. He was not only like the lion who has learned his strength, he was like the lion who has tasted blood.

Perhaps it was too much power and flattery that changed his character; perhaps it was the constant pain from his leg when it became diseased; or perhaps it was because when people once begin to go down hill they go very fast. But whatever the reason was, Henry seemed after the divorce to be quite a different man.

When he was young he had been reasonable, generous and tolerant. Now he became greedy, vindictive, and so overbearing that it was not safe for any one to oppose him. Once he had been frank himself and had trusted his counsellors. Now he was so secret that no one knew what to expect of him, or what his real plans were. "Three may keep council," he declared, "if two be away. If I thought my cap knew my counsel I would cast it in the fire."

At the beginning of his reign he made friends with all the best men in his kingdom. "Let every man have his own doctor, this is mine," he said of Colet, though Colet had been speaking against the war on which Henry was engaged. He was so fond of Thomas More that he would not be parted from him. If More wanted to spend time with his wife and children he had to pretend to have a stupid fit. Then Henry got bored with him and he let him go home.

But after the divorce Henry forgot all his old love for More, and when More would not acknowledge the King's supremacy over the Church he put him to death.

The Londoners sometimes pitied Henry's victims, but they never turned against him. There were many executions during the last twenty years of his reign, for the King put to death pitilessly any one he thought his enemy. He turned on his ministers and favourites as soon as they had ceased to please him and serve his purpose. He chose his wives so badly that he beheaded two of them for disgraceful behaviour, divorced the fourth because she was ugly, and nearly executed the sixth and last because she dared to argue with him. Yet though he must by this time have been a terrible old man and no one could feel safe with him, he was popular with the Londoners till the end, and the three children he left all looked back to him with admiration.

XX

Henry VIII Drives Out the Monks

Though Parliament had passed laws destroying the Pope's power in England, there were still people who believed in his authority and obeyed him.

Henry specially feared the monasteries, and when three years after the Act of Supremacy there was a great rising in the north against the religious changes, he determined to destroy them and to get rid of the monks.

This was not a very difficult thing to do, for though in many of the country districts the monks were still loved, round London they were unpopular. People said they were too rich and lazy, and that it would be better to spend their money on schools and universities. Sometimes, too, they were said to be self-indulgent and wicked, and when Henry sent round the country to get all the evidence he could against them, the scandals that were collected filled a large book. We can't tell how many of the stories in that book were true or even what they were, for the book was destroyed. These stories, however, gave Henry the excuse he needed, and three years after the rebellion in the north every monastery in England came to an and.

All over the country their great buildings were deserted. The King gave some of their land to his clerks and courtiers, and some of it he sold. The convents were turned into country houses, and though some of their churches became cathedrals, most of them stood empty, the lead torn off their roofs and sold, the wind and the rain turning them into ruins.

But even these ruins—where they have been left to

[*From a Print of the time of Henry VIII, in the British Museum.*

Monks put in prison by Henry VIII

us—contain some of the most beautiful work in England ; while the loveliest of our cathedrals—Canterbury, Durham, Lincoln, and our great coronation church at Westminster, were all built by the monks.

Henry made sure of the nobles and gentry by giving them the monastic lands, but he was uneasy about the common people. As there was no mention in the Bible of the Pope, he thought it would be a good plan to give them the Bible to read. A translation into English was prepared and printed. Henry had a copy of this

"Great Bible" put into every church, chained, as many books in those days were chained, because they were still so precious that people were tempted to steal them.

People who still remembered the name of Wyclif and hankered after the beliefs he had taught were now full of hope. But they were soon disappointed. Henry became frightened of such doctrines and made it clear that he did not mean to have any changes in belief except those he had himself adopted. People who still believed in the Pope's authority might be hanged: those who thought the clergy might marry, or that there was no need to go to confession, were liable to be burned.

"The King has destroyed the Pope but not Popery," said one of the leaders of the Protestant movement in England.

"Squire Harry thinks he is God," remarked Martin Luther, away in Germany, when he heard of his doings.

The only people who were quite safe in England during the last years of Henry's reign were those who cared so little for religion, or had such foggy opinions about it, that they could accept any doctrine the King chose to lay down The story of these years would make very sad reading if it were not for the courage and steadfastness with which men and women on both sides were ready to face pain and death for what they believed to be right.

XXI

The Boy King

Edward VI was only nine years old when Henry died and he became King. He was fair and delicate like his mother, Jane Seymour, and quick and keenwitted like his father.

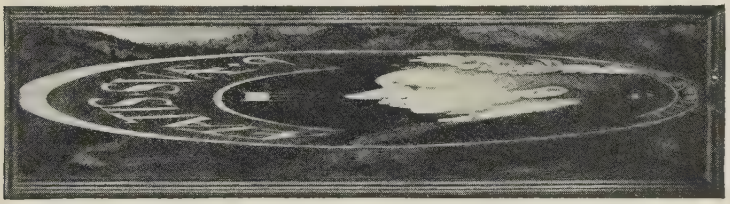
All the little Tudors were well educated. Their parents were not at all afraid of their being overworked ! Edward could write Latin letters when he was eight, and translate a difficult Latin book into Greek when he was thirteen. He was never very fond of games, so he used to slip away with a book and learn his lessons, and his attendants noticed that he always seemed happy when he was at work.

He had plenty of schoolfellows to share these lessons, but the one he liked best was Barnaby Fitz Patrick. In those days they did not think it was possible to bring children up well without a lot of whipping. They were very much puzzled as to how they should treat a royal boy. Henry VIII's children seemed much too grand to be punished in the ordinary way, so Barnaby was the prince's whipping boy. If Edward was naughty Barnaby was beaten. As Edward was very fond of Barnaby this arrangement kept him good.

The King was too young to rule, and his Seymour uncles governed for him : but he was not fond of them and took it very calmly when they were put to death. He liked John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, who took their place, far better, for Dudley filled him with great notions of a king's power.

All these nobles sided with people who wanted further

changes in the Church, and they took care that Edward should be encouraged in the same ideas. Like his father he took great interest in religious disputes, and listened most carefully to the many sermons which were preached before him. He was specially interested in the Reformation movement, which had started with Luther in Germany, and had now spread to Switzerland. John Knox, the great Scottish reformer, preached to him. Martin Bucer came from Germany to see him, and was delighted to find that he read ten chapters of the Bible every day. And Edward asked so many questions about



[*National Portrait Gallery.*

A perspective of Edward VI. You can see this in the middle of one of the rooms at the National Portrait Gallery.

the work John Calvin was doing in Geneva that Calvin wrote him a long letter.

The nobles about the Court determined to carry the Reformation further. They declared that people were superstitious about the paintings and images in the churches, and they sent men round the country who broke the carved figures, daubed paint over the pictures and smashed the coloured glass of the windows. The crucifix or rood which hung above the screen, where every one entering the church could see it, was torn down. In its place the royal coat of arms was set up. A new Prayer Book in English was drawn up by Archbishop Cranmer,

and every one was ordered to use this instead of the old Latin services. Round London people liked these changes, but in many country places, especially in Devon and Cornwall, they hated them. They declared that the new-fangled service in English reminded them of a Christmas play.

The Reformers said that prayers for the dead were superstitious. They took the money which had been left to the guilds or clubs, and to chantry chapels, because they said it was used in this way. Sometimes part of the money had been used for a school. Some of these schools were continued and called Edward VI Grammar Schools ; but often this money that had been confiscated was used by the nobles for nothing better than to build themselves grand houses, while the chantry chapels became their family pews.

The Londoners did not mind these changes as their guilds were not interfered with, but in other parts of the country people grumbled bitterly. In the old days men had complained that priests and monks were sometimes careless and irreverent ; but things were far worse now when the nobles were said to put their gamekeepers into the priest's place and to stable their horses in the church.

The new landlords were often much harsher than the monks had been ; wages were low, and the coins made by the Government were so bad that no one liked to trade with them.

There were complaints everywhere. People only felt cheerful when they remembered that Edward would come of age at eighteen and would take the government out of the hands of the greedy nobles.

John Pettie. *Rischgitz.*

Edward VI, the boy King, in Council.

XXII

Princesses in the Tower

Suddenly the people heard that the King was dying. They were so shocked that they said that he had been poisoned : for they knew very little about medicine and disease in those days and they were always ready to believe a story of that sort.

Really, Edward had been ill for a long time. He had had measles and smallpox the year before, and some time during the winter had caught a chill. He could not get rid of the cough; it turned to consumption, and soon after his sixteenth birthday he died.

By Henry's will Princess Mary should have become Queen : but every one knew she hated the religious changes, and Northumberland, who wanted to keep in power himself, persuaded Edward to leave the throne to his cousin Jane.

Lady Jane Grey was the granddaughter of Henry VIII's sister Mary. Like Mary she was fair and beautiful. She was almost exactly the same age as Edward, and he and she were great friends. Like Edward she loved books, and by the time she was thirteen could write and talk Greek so well that learned men were amazed.

She explained once that this was because her schoolmaster was gentle with her, while her parents were always scolding and punishing her. They gave her "pinches, nips and bobs" whenever they disliked the way she held her head or did her embroidery.

When Northumberland saw the King was not likely

to get better, he persuaded Jane's parents to marry her to his son, Guildford Dudley, and to send her to live in his house. Jane could not bear her father-in-law ; she was at first so miserable that she was very ill. She had no wish at all to be Queen, and Northumberland only made her consent by telling her that the religion she loved, and believed in, would be destroyed if Mary came to the throne.

Jane reigned for nine days. People were sorry for Mary and hated Northumberland, so it was not difficult for Mary's followers to bring her to London and make her Queen.

She was not at first unkind to Jane; but next year when Jane's father helped the rebellion in favour of Princess Elizabeth, Mary grew frightened and Jane was beheaded.

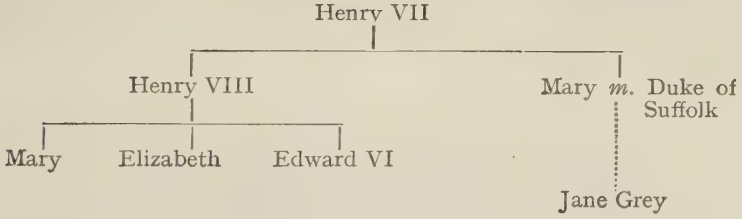
Mary was far more afraid of her step-sister Elizabeth, whom the rebels had wished to make Queen. She made her come to London and sent her down the Thames to the Tower. When the terrible river-gate of the Tower was opened, Elizabeth shuddered and turned back. "I am no traitor," she said, and the attendants had great difficulty in persuading her to enter.

No wonder Elizabeth was afraid.

In times of peace the Tudor kings had no armed men except the Yeomen of the Guard and such attendants as every nobleman kept in his household. They could not afford to take risks such as our government can safely take, with its regular army and trained police to keep order. Prisoners who went on horseback, or on foot, through the narrow crowded streets of London might be rescued by their friends. To send them down the river and through the river-gate was far safer. So it was by this gate that most of the famous prisoners of Tudor

times went to the Tower, and very few of them came out again.

But Elizabeth had more brains and more self-control than most Tudor prisoners, and Mary had more conscience than most Tudor sovereigns. The government could discover nothing against Elizabeth except that she was popular. After warning her they at last let her go, and for the rest of her sister's reign she lived quietly in the country.



XXIII

The First Queen of England

Mary was the first Queen to reign in England, and the most unhappy.

She was born in 1516, and for a long time had been the pet and darling of her parents. Henry would carry her round the room himself to show her to his courtiers, and would send for her after a feast so that every one should hear how many languages she could speak. All sorts of grand marriages were arranged for her, and as she had no brothers, she was sometimes called Princess of Wales.

But when she was ten years old Henry began to plan

his second marriage. He wanted to get rid of Mary's mother, and now Mary was in his way. For five years he tried to bully her into saying that her mother's marriage was illegal. He would not let her see Queen Catherine even when she was dying; he made her wait on her baby sister Elizabeth, the daughter of her mother's worst enemy ; he punished any one who called her Princess ; he would not even let her have writing materials.

But Mary was as obstinate as the rest of the Tudors, and as long as her mother lived she refused to give in.

In the last ten years of Henry's reign her life was happier. Jane Seymour treated her kindly and so did her third and fifth stepmothers, Anne of Cleves and Catherine Parr. She was often at her father's Court and grew quite fond of her sister and little brother.

In Edward's reign her troubles began again. It was not till her cousin the Emperor intervened that the Government stopped trying to bully her into adopting the religious changes.

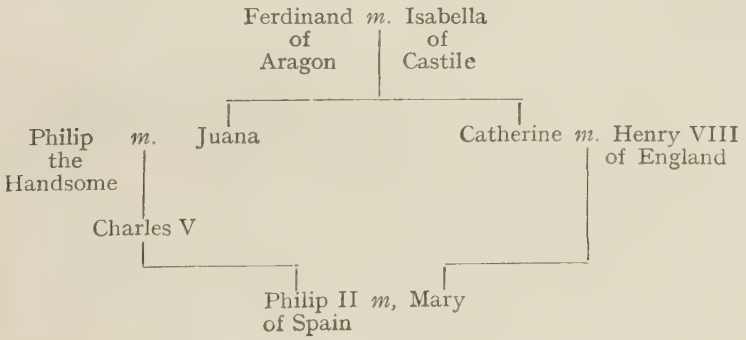
Mary had always been " thin, spare and small," and now after so many years of worry and unhappiness she was very delicate. She loved her religion, and she loved the memory of her mother and the thought of her mother's people. When she came to the throne she was delighted to think that now she would be able to restore the religion to which she was devoted, and to help Spain, her mother's country, by marrying her cousin Philip.

Parliament was willing to undo the changes of Edward's reign, and to restore the old services and the authority of the Pope, for many English people were disgusted with the behaviour of the " reforming " nobles and were beginning to think that the old ways were best. But Parliament was not willing to restore the monasteries, for neither the

men to whom Henry had given the lands nor those who had bought them would consent to give them up. And Parliament was not willing to let the Queen marry Philip, but she was so bent on this Spanish match that no one could prevent it.

Very soon all the happiness with which Mary had begun her reign had come to an end. She had hoped for a son, but the baby never came. Her husband did not care for her, and had left her to go to Flanders. Her people who had loved her when she first ascended the throne, now detested her. She was ill, and she often had toothache.

She had declared war on France to please Philip, and the French had punished her by capturing Calais. Calais had belonged to England for more than 200 years. and the English were very proud of it. All through the last months of her life Mary fretted about Calais. She declared that when she died "Calais" would be written on her heart, and it was only just before her death that the thought of her religion comforted her, and she became serene and peaceful once more.



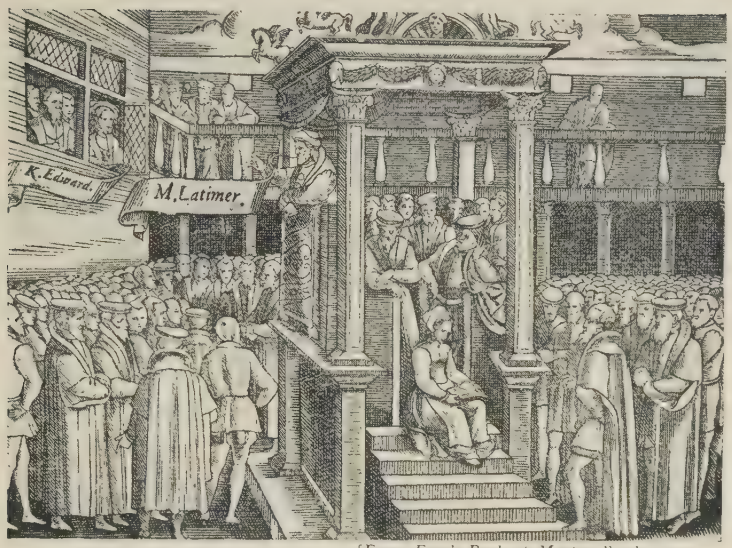
XXIV

Latimer and Ridley Light a Candle

During this reign there had come a change in the feelings of English people about the Reformers and their teachings. When Mary came to the throne most people, when they thought of the Reformation movement, thought of the selfishness and greed of the Protestant nobles. When Mary died it was more often the courage and steadfastness of the Protestant martyrs that came to their minds.

In those days nearly every one thought that if men and women were mistaken in their religious beliefs it was their own fault. So it is not surprising that people whose beliefs were not approved were punished. Henry had put to death Reformers who went too far, and followers of the old ways who would not go far enough. The Reformers of Edward's reign burnt a Baptist and a Unitarian. Mary's government was only doing what all governments had done for many years when it punished those of its subjects who held beliefs which had been condemned as wrong and heretical.

No one had worried about it when Henry had hanged a friar who insisted on obeying the Pope, or had burned some poor shoemaker who had been reading the Bible for himself, and insisted on having his own opinion as to what it meant. But when Mary, during the last three years of her reign, burnt nearly 300 people they felt differently. It was impossible to think any longer that people who could suffer so much for their faith were not in earnest.



[*From Foxe's Book of Martyrs*," *ed.*, 1570.

Latimer preaching to Edward VI.

Among the martyrs were four of the Protestant bishops.

Hugh Latimer, the Bishop of Worcester, was the most popular preacher in England. His name was so famous that when he preached before King Edward they had to put up a pulpit in the King's garden, for the Royal chapel was not large enough for the crowds who wanted to listen. Once when he preached at St. Margaret's, Westminster, his congregation grew so excited that they broke the pews on which they were sitting. He was very outspoken and did not care what he said. In Henry's reign he declared that if St. Paul had been alive he would have been accused of heresy. In Edward's time he said that the devil was the busiest bishop in England. He had grown up on a Leicestershire farm and loved to tell

how well his father had reared him, teaching him to shoot with the bow and sending him to school ; and though he went to Cambridge later he never quite lost the rough speech of his old home. He was often in trouble for saying too much.

He rebuked the King for stabling his horses in buildings meant for the poor, and the nobles for turning labourers out of their cottages so that they might grow rich themselves. Like his father, the Leicestershire farmer, he had great sympathy with his poorer neighbours. But though when he preached against dishonesty, people's consciences were sometimes so moved that they sent back the money they owed, his sermons against rapacity, never made the rich give back the lands they had got into their possession.

Latimer seemed a very old man when he came to his trial, with his head wrapped in handkerchiefs and caps, and his spectacles hanging by a string round his neck. But he spoke up as boldly and bluntly as ever in defence of his beliefs. He walked so slowly to the place of execution that his friend Bishop Ridley had to turn back and wait for him : but he showed no trace of fear. Then as they were both chained to the stake and the wood under their feet began to burn, Latimer spoke :

" Be of good cheer, Master Ridley," he said. " We shall this day light such a candle by God's grace in England as shall never be put out."

XXV

Puzzles for Elizabeth

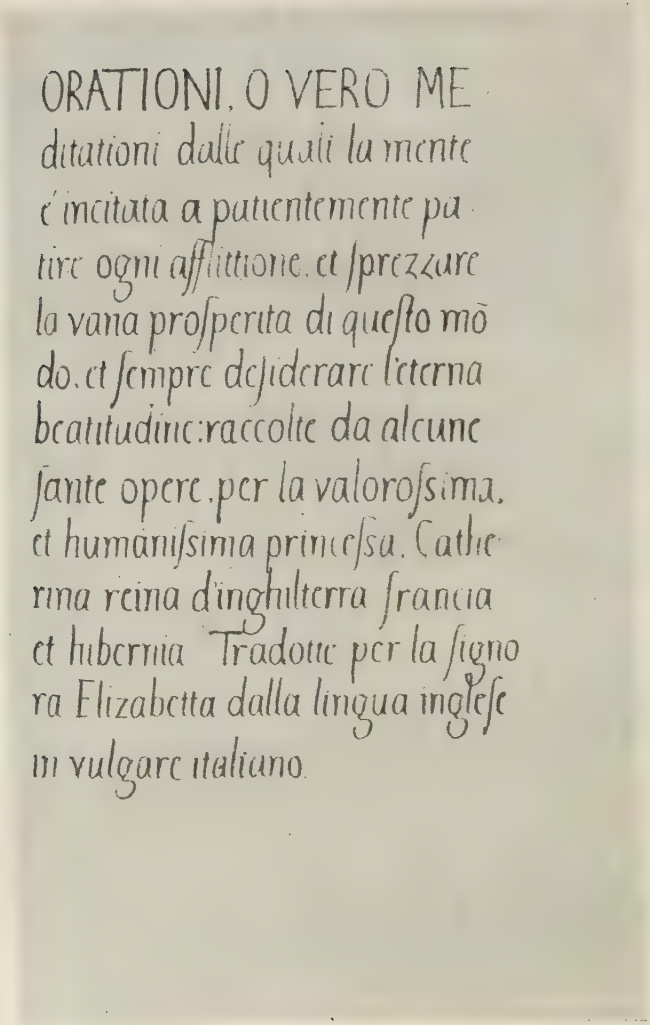
Elizabeth Tudor was twenty-five when she came to the throne. She ruled for forty-five years.

No one could have foretold in 1558 that the reign just beginning was to be the most famous in English history. It would not have needed a very clever man to prophecy that it would be the most dangerous.

The religious quarrels were bitterer than ever. The government was so poor that it could not pay its servants or make a proper coinage. France and Spain both hoped to conquer the miserable little kingdom. Philip of Spain had already tried to get possession of it by marrying Mary, and now hoped to win it by conquering Elizabeth. The French thought their Queen, Elizabeth's cousin, had a better claim to the crown than Elizabeth herself, and many English people agreed with them.

Elizabeth was accustomed to dangers and difficulties. She had been surrounded by them all her life. When she was only three her father had sent her away from his palace and cut off her mother's head. She had been brought back to the court and treated more kindly later, but she had spent most of her time among people who thought her dangerous and spied on her, or who wanted to use her for their own purposes, and took advantage of her trust in them. So she had learnt to be always on her guard.

The worst danger came from the religious quarrels. All over Europe these had led to wars and massacres. In Germany the peasants as well as the townspeople and students had been excited by Luther's writings. They


ORATIONI. O VERO ME
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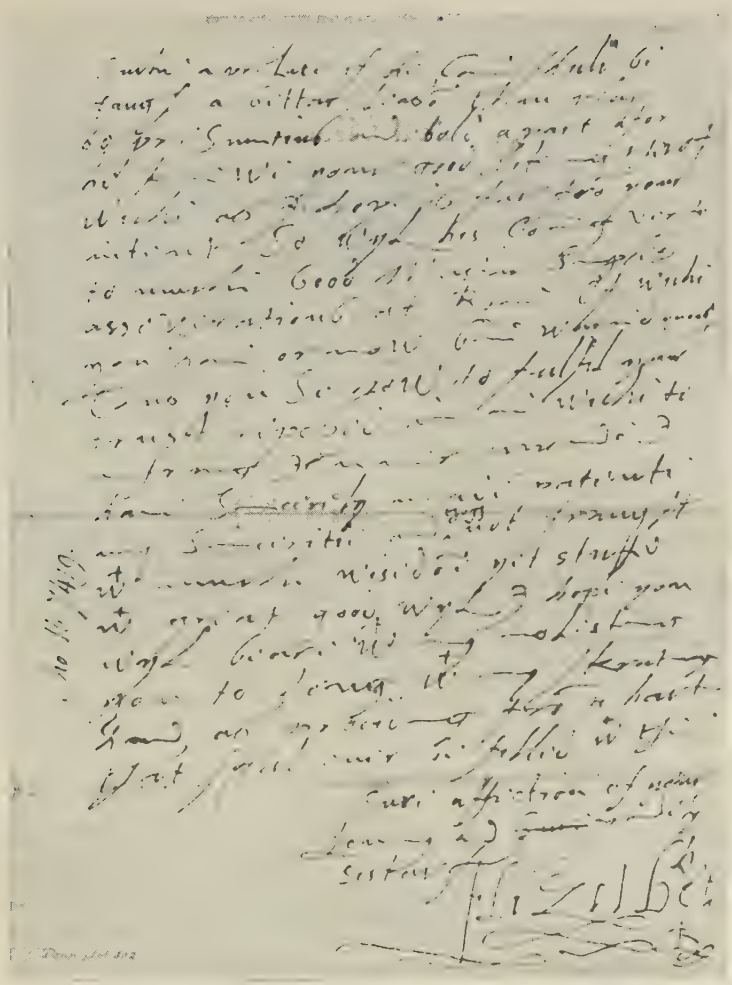
sante opere. per la valorosissima.
et humanissima princessa. Cathe
rina reina d'inghilterra francia
et hibernia Tradotte per la signo
ra Elizabetta dalla lingua inglese
in vulgare italiano.

Courtesy] [*British Museum.*

ELIZABETH'S HANDWRITING—I.

This picture shows the handwriting of Elizabeth when a young girl.

This kind of handwriting came from Italy and was becoming very fashionable in Henry VIII's reign. We get our Italics from it.



Courtesy, [British Museum.

ELIZABETH'S HANDWRITING—II.

The above is part of a letter written by Queen Elizabeth to King James VI of Scotland, later James I of England. The letter was written in 1603—the year of Elizabeth's death.

said that if Christianity made men free they ought not to be the serfs of the nobles. They were too heavily oppressed by the services and the dues they had to pay, and when the serfs on one estate were kept working on a holiday to collect snail shells for the Count's wife to wind her wool on, the rebellion broke out. They thought that as Luther had burnt the Pope's bull they would burn the noblemen's houses. Such a revolt terrified the the Princes. Luther, too, was scared at the wild doings, and egged on the nobles to punish the rebels, and the Peasants' War which followed was full of bloodshed and cruelty.

The nobles fought, too, among themselves. As some of them sided with Luther, it was at first agreed that each prince should settle the religion of his own state. Then the Diet altered this rule. The Lutheran princes signed a protest saying that the majority had no right to make rules binding the consciences of the rest, and a long war broke out. It was from this protest that the name of "Protestant" was taken.

In France things were almost as bad. There had always been a good many people in the south of France who had their own ideas about religion. Now that there was so much talk against the Pope these old ideas began to be heard of again, and the nobles, many of whom did not like to be ruled from Paris, took them up. So in France, too, there were massacres and persecution.

But the outbreak of the Baptists, or Anabaptists as they were called, scared people more than anything else. The Baptists had moved further from the old doctrines than any other group among the Reformers, and they were persecuted by both parties. They had many followers in Holland and Germany, and at last in desperation they took up arms. For a whole year they held the town of

Munster. They killed or drove away every one who disagreed with them ; and as they started the idea that Christians could not do wrong, and that therefore everything they did was right, their town was a savage place. Every one had heard the story of their wild doings, and for a hundred years people were as frightened of the Anabaptists as some people are nowadays of the Bolshevists.

There seemed no end to the cruelties and troubles the religious quarrels would bring, for each side wanted to persecute the other. Elizabeth's first care was to protect England from such disasters.

XXVI

Elizabeth Expects Every One to go to Church

Most Englishmen were thankful to leave it to Elizabeth to settle the religious questions for them.

Elizabeth was not really very much interested in religion. She was fond of magnificent ceremonies and did not like the very plain services of the Reformers. But she could not go back to the old ways even if she had wished, for the Pope said her mother's marriage was unlawful, and Elizabeth certainly did not mean to admit that she had no right to the throne.

Like a good many other people Elizabeth was thoroughly tired of religious disputes. She wanted to come to some agreement about religion that would not offend any one, and to have services which all English people could attend without arguing about the exact meaning of every sentence. The Prayer Book which

Photo.] [*Mansell.*

Queen Elizabeth with her ladies and courtiers going in procession.

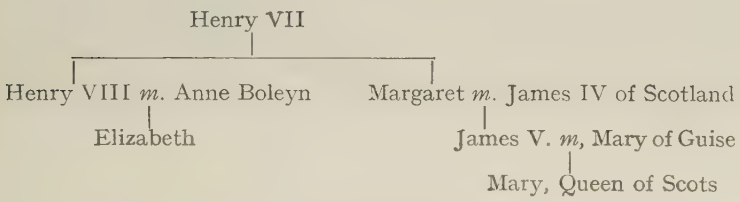
was issued at this time kept many of the beautiful old prayers which Cranmer had translated from the Latin service books, but it was put together in such a way that members of both parties could use it.

Every one was expected to go to Church on Sunday, and people were fined if they stayed away. But if they kept quiet and showed no sign of attacking Elizabeth, the government did not ask too many questions about what they believed.

The Reformers did not think Elizabeth went far enough ; but they had to support her, for the next heir to the throne was Mary, Queen of Scots, and they certainly did not want her for Queen.

Mary was descended from Henry's eldest sister Mar-

garet, but she had been brought up in France by her mother's relations, the Guises. They were the great enemies of the Huguenots, as the French supporters of the Reformation were beginning to be called. So even those Englishmen who thought Elizabeth rather lukewarm were ready to defend her.



XXVII

The Most Beautiful Queen in Christendom

The Scots had always been friends with France. It was partly for this reason and partly because they were such skilful raiders that the English dreaded trouble in the north.

Henry VII had tried to make himself safe from them by marrying his daughter to their King, but the plan did not work for long. As soon as Henry VIII went to war with France, eleven years later, his brother-in-law made a grand raid into England. The young Queen Catherine, who had been left as regent, had an exciting time arranging for the shire levies to be called up, and making badges and banners for the men.

The Scots got the worst of this war, for James IV was killed at Flodden. So many of his nobles were

killed with him that it was a long time before Scotland became dangerous again.

Mary, Queen of Scots, was born in the middle of another war, neary thirty years later. Her father, James V, had been beaten. He lay ill and miserable when news came that he had a daughter. His attendants thought it would cheer him, but he turned away.

"It will end as it began. It came with a lass and it will go with a lass," he said.

He was thinking of the crown of Scotland and of Margaret, daughter of the great Bruce, who had brought it to the House of Stuart. He fancied that as the crown had come to the Stuarts through a woman it would go with a woman. He thought the birth of a girl was unlucky, for he wanted a son.

When he died a few days later Mary, who was only a week old, became Queen of Scotland, and at once every one began to make plans about her marriage. The English government was particularly interested. They thought they now had a fair chance to get hold of Scotland, and they determined to marry Mary to the little boy, Edward VI. Unfortunately they sent an English army to Scotland to carry out this scheme. Even Scots who said they did not mind the match, did not like this kind of wooing; so they packed Mary off to France.

They did not mean her to forget Scotland altogether, for they sent with her four little girls, all called "Mary," to be her companions. They arranged for her to be educated with the French princes and princesses, while her mother's relations, the famous family of Guise, looked after her and protected her.

No one who knew Mary at this time could have thought her unlucky. She was the prettiest little girl imaginable, with all sorts of charming ways. Every one who saw her

Mary, Queen of Scots, when she was Dauphiness of France.

loved her. She had a poet and a princess to teach her, and everybody praised her and declared she would be the cleverest as well as the most gracious Queen in Christendom. She danced exquisitely. She sewed beautifully. When she grew older and spent long dull years in prison she comforted herself with her fine embroidery. She must often then have been thankful she had learned to sew so well when she was a girl. But now it was dancing she thought most about, for at the gay French Court dancing and masques and feasts filled the days and nights.

She was already the loveliest lady in France; very soon she became the greatest. For when she was sixteen she was married to the Dauphin, and next year he became King.

XXVIII

John Calvin and John Knox

When Mary was eighteen her troubles began. Her husband, the young King Francis, died and she was left alone.

France was no longer a happy home for her. The Queen Mother, Catherine de Medici, had been kept in the background by her husband Henry while he was King, and by the Guises while her son Francis was King. Now that her second son had come to the throne she did not mean to be in the background any longer. She was jealous of Mary and wanted to get rid of her, and Mary decided to go home to Scotland.

Holyrood, the old palace of the Stuart Kings, looked very gloomy to her after the Louvre. The Scottish

nobles seemed rough and surly to a queen accustomed to the courtiers and gallants of France. But Mary's worst trouble was Knox. Even when he was a refugee in England, people said that Knox was "unpleasable." Now he was the leading man in Scotland, and Mary, who pleased almost every one else, found she could never please him.

Knox was by this time a stern old man. He was already a schoolboy when Luther began his attack on Indulgences. He became a student at Glasgow the year after Henry won his title "Defender of the Faith." But it was not till he was forty that people heard anything of him. Then he became the follower of a Protestant preacher, and was expelled from Scotland during the disturbances that followed his execution. For ten years he was a refugee in England, and France, and Switzerland. It was from Geneva that he brought back his most important ideas, for Geneva, the home of Calvin, was in those days a model city in the eyes of most Protestants.

John Calvin was a Frenchman. He was born in the north of France, and became a fine scholar at the University of Paris. At that time the French king was fiercely persecuting the Protestants, and when Calvin joined them he left France and settled first in Basle and later in Geneva.

The citizens of Geneva had freed themselves from their Bishop and their Duke, and had sworn to live according to the word of God. Calvin set to work to teach them what he thought that oath meant, and Geneva became the gravest and strictest city in Europe.

Calvin would allow neither wrong-doing nor frivolity. Amusements we think quite harmless were forbidden. A man was put in the pillory for playing cards. Brides-

maids were taken up because they had dressed the bride too gaily. Calvin would have no one in Geneva who was not a Christian ; and to be a Christian was, he held, so difficult and serious a business that it left no time for gaiety or fun.

The great cathedral was stripped of all its ornaments. Its bare walls and plain services gave peace and rest to the refugees. For people whose memories of magnificent ceremonies and gorgeous churches were mixed with the terror of persecution, found the long prayers, difficult sermons and slow psalm-singing such a change that they were full of comfort.

Calvin taught the citizens as carefully as he ruled them. Half of the year he preached every day ; he explained the Bible each week to his congregation ; he had so many letters to write that he complained once to a friend, " I have not time to look out of my window at the blessed sun ; and if things go on like this I shall forget what it is like."

When Knox returned to Scotland he wanted to make it as much like Geneva as possible. Many of the nobles joined him, and the Scots, stirred by his fierce sermons, stripped their churches and made their services as plain as Calvin's. He was an exciting preacher. Even when he was so old and ill that he had to be helped into the pulpit a student who heard him declared, " Before he had done with his sermon he was so active and vigorous that he was like to ding that pulpit in blads." He taught his congregations that dances, banquets and all kinds of gaiety were wrong ; that they must neither work nor play on Sunday ; and that they ought to make their lives as strict and stern as those of Calvin's followers. " He never feared the face of man," one of the most powerful of the Scottish nobles said of Knox ; and both the

D. Wilkie. *Rischgitz.*

John Knox preaching before the Lords of the Congregation, June 10th, 1559.

Facing page 84.

common people and the nobles felt his authority and came under his influence.

XXIX

The Queen of Scots comes to England

Even if Mary had been as careful and as cunning as her cousin Elizabeth life would have been difficult for her. But Mary was very different. Elizabeth dared not trust any one completely ; she dared not even love any one very much. Mary was always growing fond of people or letting them fall in love with her ; and when she was fond of people she trusted them entirely.

Meanwhile Knox was still preaching against her balls and banquets. Once she sent for him. But, said he, "Why should the pleasing face of a gentlewoman frighten one who has looked on the face of many angry men without fear ?"

Mary could get round nearly every one else, but she could not get round John Knox.

She made matters worse for herself by falling in love with her cousin, Lord Darnley, and marrying him. Darnley was tall and handsome, but there was nothing else good about him. He was rude and overbearing to Mary and to the nobles. The nobles were jealous and Mary was offended. Her new husband was no help to her ; she had plenty of business to do, and she spent hours over it with her secretary, Rizzio.

Darnley was jealous of Rizzio, and so were the other nobles. One night, when Mary was having supper with her ladies and her secretary, the door opened suddenly and Darnley came in. He had his sword in his hand,

and there were armed men following him. Rizzio hid quickly behind the Queen, but she could not protect him. Darnley held her fast while his friends dragged Rizzio away from her, pulled him out into the passage, and stabbed him.

Less than a year afterwards Darnley himself was killed. He had been ill and Mary persuaded him to go to a country house outside Edinburgh till he was well. A few hours later there was an explosion, and Darnley was found murdered in the garden.

Every one suspected that Mary had shared in the plot against him. When they heard that the Earl of Bothwell, who had been the chief plotter, had carried her off and married her, they felt quite sure. For Bothwell was so well known to be a ruffian that they did not think he could have got Mary into his power if she had wished to prevent it.

But Bothwell could not hold his own against the other nobles and in the end Mary gave herself up to them. They carried her first to Edinburgh and then to Lochleven ; and as she would not give up Bothwell they made her resign the crown to her baby son.

Mary's enemies had forgotten how skilful she was at getting her own way. They thought she was quite safe at Lochleven Castle because it stood in the middle of a lake. But she had not been there long when the laird of Lochleven's brother fell " in a phantasy of love " with her, and when spring came he helped her to escape. She fled to her friends, but they were beaten ; and then she galloped headlong southward, and crossed the Solway to England.

XXX

Elizabeth Shilly-shallies

Elizabeth had no love for the Scottish Reformers. She did not like the Calvinistic services. Still less did she like the idea that the nobles should interfere in religious questions. It would not have suited her at all.

She had special reasons for objecting to John Knox. After Knox had been expelled from Scotland by the Queen Regent, and driven from England by Mary Tudor, he decided it was quite against God's will that women should govern. He published this opinion in a pamphlet called " The First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women."

Queen Elizabeth could hardly be expected to like Knox after this, for she was convinced that it was God's will that she should be Queen. As Knox remarked, " My First Blast hath blown from me all my friends in England."

Elizabeth thought of Scottish ideas about government as a kind of plague, and she was a good deal afraid the English might catch the infection.

She did not want to help Mary's subjects to conquer Mary, but she was not prepared to help Mary to beat them. It would not suit her at all to have a strong Roman Catholic kingdom on the northern border, especially as the head of that kingdom would be her cousin who had, many people thought, a better claim to the throne of England than she had herself.

Elizabeth was not sorry that Mary and her subjects should squabble and fight.

But she was very sorry when she heard that the struggle

had reached such a pitch that Mary had fled to England for protection. If Mary in Scotland was dangerous, Mary in England was much worse.

Elizabeth had never liked her cousin. When she first came to the throne Mary had taken the title of Queen of England and used the arms of the English crown as well as her own. Ever since then Elizabeth had been hearing stories of Mary's beauty and grace. She felt as if she had always been lonely, and Mary had always had friends. Two years before, Mary's son had been born. When the news came to Elizabeth she turned away. "The Queen of Scots," she said piteously, "is mother of a fair son ; I am but a barren stock."

Mary had fascinated every one who came near her, while Elizabeth dared not trust herself to have either a husband or a friend. When she remembered how often she had been humbled and threatened before she became queen, and how constantly she had been lonely since, she could hardly bear to think of the happiness and admiration with which Mary had grown up, or of the love which she had always seemed able to win.

She did not know what to do about Mary, yet she had to do something. She could not send her back to her rebellious subjects, for that would not fit with her ideas of how rebellious subjects should be treated. She could not let her go to France or Spain, for then next time the King of France or the King of Spain wanted to attack her they would put forward Mary's claim to the crown. If she kept her in England all her English subjects who wanted to return to the old church would plot to place Mary on the throne.

So Elizabeth shilly-shallied.

She declared that she could not meet Mary till she knew whether the stories against her were true. She ar-

ranged to have the charges investigated, and then hushed up the whole inquiry. Perhaps Elizabeth really did not know what to believe : at any rate she never saw Mary and we cannot tell to this day whether the evidence against her was true or faked. Elizabeth kept Mary in England, making her the guest of one of her nobles, but she insisted that she must be watched all the time and must never be allowed to move without permission. In this kind of half-imprisonment, with such amusements as she could make for herself, with her books, and with her embroidery, Mary spent the last eighteen years of her life.

XXXI

Soldiers without Swords

There were many people in England during these years who still hankered after the old services and still held the old beliefs. Some of them stayed away from Church and paid their fine to the Queen every month. But some of them went to church and said nothing. The children of these would grow up caring very little about the old teaching and knowing nothing about the Pope except that he was an enemy of Queen Elizabeth.

That seemed a most shocking thing to the more faithful members of the Roman Church, and they founded a college to train missionaries for the conversion of England. It was a dangerous business. For when the Pope issued his bull declaring that Elizabeth was no longer Queen and that Englishmen need no longer obey her, Parliament had retaliated by ordering terrible punishments for any one who joined the Roman Church or led

other people to join it. But in spite of the danger the missionary priests came to England. They went in disguise up and down the country, holding services in the lonely manor houses, hiding in cupboards behind the panelling, or in secret chambers in the thick walls. They hoped that no one would tell the neighbouring squires—who were Elizabeth's justices—that there was a strange man in the village, or that half a dozen people had gone up to the hall for something that wasn't a party.

As it was dangerous work, the Jesuits were in the thick of it. For the Jesuits counted themselves the soldiers of the Papacy. They cared for nothing but the word of command; and whenever there were risks to be taken or difficulties to be faced, there you might be sure would be a Jesuit.

Their founder, Ignatius Loyola, was born in a Spanish castle, the son of a Spanish noble, the year before Columbus discovered the New World. His father trained him, first as a page at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, then as a soldier. It was not till Ignatius was wounded so badly that he knew his soldiering days were over that he began to think of a different kind of life. While his wound was slowly healing, and he was fretting because he would never fight again, he began to dream of another warfare, and determined that for the future he would be a soldier of the Church.

He soon found that he was very ignorant. For eleven years he educated himself. It was not till he thought he knew enough to be of use that he and the companions who had joined him placed themselves under the commands of the Pope. They were to be the militia of the Roman Church. Ignatius was to be their first General.

There was plenty of work for such an army to do.

While Ignatius was recovering from his wound Luther had been defying the Pope ; while Ignatius had been educating himself Charles V had imprisoned the Pope, and Henry VIII had denied his authority. A whole army of missionaries would not be too much, for England and half of Germany had broken away from their old beliefs while every year the Spaniards in the west and the Portuguese in the east discovered new peoples who had never heard of Christianity. But Ignatius began very sensibly by preaching in Rome itself. He wanted to reform the behaviour of the people in the capital of Christendom before he sent missionaries further afield.

It was not till more than twenty years after the first general's death that Jesuit missionaries began work in England. The chief of these missionaries was an Englishman, Father Campian. When Campian was thirteen he had been chosen as the cleverest boy in London to make the speech of welcome to Queen Mary when she entered the city. When he was a don at Oxford he was so popular that the undergraduates copied the way he walked. Now he had come back to England as a priest, people crowded to him whenever he held a secret service.

The government were terrified, for they believed that every member of the Roman Church was plotting against the Queen. They hunted everywhere for the missionary priests, and at last they caught Father Campian. Though they racked him three times he would not tell them anything. At last they brought him for trial at Westminster Hall. Before he was sentenced he was allowed to speak ; his words are still remembered.

" It is not our deaths that ever we feared," he said, " but we knew that we were not lords of our own lives,

and therefore for want of answer would not be guilty of our own deaths. If our religion do make us traitors we are worthy to be condemned ; but otherwise are and have been true subjects as ever the Queen had. In condemning us you condemn all your own ancestors—all the ancient priests, bishops, and kings—all that was once the glory of England. To be condemned with these old lights—not of England only but of all the world—is both gladness and glory to us. God lives ; posterity will live ; their judgment is not so liable to corruption as that of those who now sentence us."

Campian's words were as brave as Latimer's. As he foretold, we can now see the splendour of that courage with which they both died, and reverence the faith to which they both owed it.

XXXII

The Daughter of Debate

Things grew worse for Mary as well as for Elizabeth after 1570. It was in 1570 that the Pope had issued a bull declaring that Elizabeth was a heretic and that her subjects had the right to depose her. Every one was nervous; for there was a prophesy that Elizabeth would not reign full thirteen years, and there were great rejoicings when the thirteenth anniversary of her accession came round.

Elizabeth's rhyme about Mary was coming true :

" The Daughter of Debate who discord eke doth sow
Shall reap no gain where former rule hath taught still
peace to grow."

Mary had already sown discord, for there had been a rebellion in her favour in 1569 ; and it became more and more difficult for Elizabeth's rule to teach peace to grow in her country when many of its inhabitants secretly thought they ought to obey the Pope and dethrone her.

[*From G. Carleton—"A Thankfull Remembrance"—1624.*

A picture of Anthony Babington's Conspiracy.

Again and again there were plots against the Queen ; but they were always discovered by Elizabeth's ministers. Cecil, who was her chief adviser, and Walsingham, her secretary, had a whole army of spies. Sooner or later they caught and killed most of the conspirators. But in those days there were no police and very few soldiers, and Elizabeth, when she went in procession through the streets of London or made one of her progresses through the country, knew very well that she went in danger of her life.

"I have the body of a weak woman," she once told her followers, "but I have the heart of a king, and that king a king of England too." For twenty years before she made that boast she had gone up and down the country proving it was true.

No one knew for certain if Mary had anything to do with these plots, but most people suspected her. Every now and then Mary was rushed to some strong place and kept there closely guarded while her papers were searched and her attendants questioned. But still nothing could be proved against her, and though Parliament wished to put her to death Elizabeth would not let them. At last Walsingham determined to catch Mary; he caught her through Babington's plot.

Antony Babington had once been Mary's page, and like most people who had been in her service he was devoted to her. His great ambition was to release her, and make her Queen of England, and so restore the Roman Church. That meant getting rid of Elizabeth. Walsingham watched this plot through his spies; indeed some people have thought that the plot was first made by his spies. One of them carried the letters for Mary; before they were delivered they were all opened and copied. When there was enough evidence all the conspirators were seized.

Now Burleigh and Walsingham could try Mary and have her executed.

Early one cold February morning the great hall at Fotheringay Castle was made ready. Near the fire a platform had been put up covered with black, and there stood two headsmen, masks over their faces and aprons over their black clothes. At eight o'clock Mary was sent for; on the platform she was made to kneel down and her head was cut off. When the execu-

tioner held it up to the people who had crowded into the hall, they saw that her hair had grown quite white.

Mary had always been fond of pets, and kind to them, and when she came downstairs that cold morning her little dog had followed her, hiding under her dress. They were all too busy looking at Mary to notice it; after she was dead they found to their surprise that the little dog was snuggled at her feet.

XXXIII

Francis Drake

In the last years of Edward VI's reign, a large family of children were living in an old ship in the Medway. The little ones had been born there, but Frank and the rest of the big boys had been born in Devon.

Some people said that Edmund Drake, their father, had been a sailor. Very likely that was true, for the Drakes were cousins of the Hawkinses of Plymouth, and old William Hawkins was known well in the West Country for his ships and his voyages. He had been the first Englishman to sail to Brazil, and had brought back from there a hundred-weight of elephants' teeth. He had made such profits that he became one of the chief men in the town, and was important enough to have his quarrels settled by the Star Chamber.

Perhaps Edmund Drake had shared in these "feats of merchandise"; for he seems to have settled down in a nice little property near Tavistock, and it was here that Frank and his elder brothers were born. But Edmund Drake was not popular with his neighbours, for in

Devonshire they still had kindly memories of the monks, and hated the changes in religion, while Drake was a great Reformation man. When the old services were forbidden and every church was ordered to use the new English Prayer Book, the men of Devon and Cornwall rose in rebellion, and Edmund Drake with Frank and the rest of the children had to escape in a hurry.

The Drakes cannot have been very well off when they lived in the old ship near Chatham. They must have been even poorer in Queen Mary's time. Frank was not very tall, but he was a strong sturdy boy, and he went as apprentice on a little ship which traded up and down the Channel.

When they put into the Flemish ports, they heard grumbling. The Flemings said that the Emperor Charles V, who was their Duke, was beginning to grow like a Spaniard. When Charles went into a monastery, and Philip became Duke of Burgundy and King of Spain the complaints became far worse ; for Philip II was as Spanish as he could be and hated the Netherlands. His rich subjects declared that he was always interfering with them and expected them to pay as much money to his government as if they traded for his profit instead of for their own. His poor subjects complained that if they read the Bible for themselves and decided that the explanations given by the Lutherans or the Calvinists or the Anabaptists were better than those given by the Pope, King Philip II had them tortured and burnt.

Frank remembered that when he heard news of the burning of some Protestant in England, it was always said that it was Queen Mary's Spanish husband who made the trouble. He began to think very ill of the Spaniards.

XXXIV

The Hawkinses of Plymouth

Francis Drake was twenty-four before he went for his first long voyage.

He had grown into a very smart sailor while he was with his captain. As he was bright and good-tempered, the old man grew fond of him, and when he died he left him his ship. Now that Drake had a boat of his own, he could make a little money. In 1566 he joined an adventure to the Guinea coast of Africa, which his cousins, the Hawkinses, were getting up, and a year later he sailed with John Hawkins himself to the Spanish Main.

By this time the Spaniards had got possession of all the West Indian Islands and of a good deal of the mainland too. Cortez had made his way north to the great city of Mexico. Pizarro had gone southward to conquer Peru. They had seized the gold and silver of Montezuma and the Incas. They had captured their mines and they compelled the Indians to work them.

Some of the natives were sickly and soon died from the hard labour the Spaniards demanded of them. When Hawkins had appeared with some fine negro slaves, whom he had kidnapped in Africa, the Spaniards had been delighted to buy them.

John Hawkins was about ten years older than Drake, and was already a famous man. He had been on several voyages ; he knew Wiliam Cecil, Elizabeth's minister ; he had more than once been asked to supper with the Spanish ambassador. The Spaniards had been friends with the English for a good many hundred years.

Hawkins did not dislike the Spaniards but he did not mean to let them interfere with his trade.

The Spaniards at this time claimed that all America belonged to them as the Pope had given it to them. When Hawkins went out in 1566, he found the King of Spain had forbidden the Spaniards to trade, and though the Spaniards wanted to buy his slaves, they were at first afraid to do so.

Adapted from maps supplied by] *[Geo. Philip & Son.*

MAP OF THE WORLD MADE IN 1523.

The shape of Africa and India is almost right. America is a huge island with a wide strait to the north. The people who went in search of the North-West Passage were hoping to get to Asia by this imaginary strait.

The Spaniards were expecting the Plate Fleet. Every year this came out from Spain to fetch the silver which had been brought down from the Mexican mines. The French, who were old enemies of the Spaniards, used to rob the Spanish treasure ships if they caught them alone, so the Spanish ships sailed together.

Hawkins's standards were very shabby and so much faded that the Spaniards did not see the English lions on them. The governor thought he was the Spanish admiral and came to meet him. Hawkins was safe inside the harbour before the Spanish fleet arrived. He let them come inside the harbour, when they had promised to let him mend his ships and buy food for the homeward voyage. But the Spaniards broke their promises, and set upon the English. Very few of Hawkins's men ever got back to England.

When his own ship reached England, there were only fifteen men alive on board: and these were so weak that his brother had to send a new crew to bring the ship up Plymouth Sound.

XXXV

Drake Scares the Spaniards

Hawkins and Drake never forgave the Spaniards for this business, and after it they raided the Spanish colonies whenever they could.

Elizabeth was growing less friendly with Spain every year. Mary Stuart was now a prisoner in England, and as the Spanish ambassador was always mixed up in the plots made to put her on the throne, it was natural that Elizabeth should often be on bad terms with Spain. When Hawkins and Drake planned an expedition to the Spanish Main, Elizabeth often encouraged them and sometimes took shares.

Drake's men loved him and would go anywhere with him. They said he was the most skilful sailor who had ever lived; that he never forgot anybody or anything; that he could even doctor them when they were ill. It

was no wonder that his voyages were generally so successful. The Spaniards soon became much more afraid of El Draque and Juan Achines (as they called them) than they had ever been of the French privateers.

On one of these raids, Drake and seventeen of his men marched across the Isthmus of Panama. They went silently through the great woods, four of the native guides going on ahead and breaking the boughs to mark the route as they went along. At last they came to a great ridge. Here on the top was a giant tree; the natives had cut steps in the trunk, made a bower in the branches, and felled the other trees all round it. From the top of this

Adapted from maps supplied by] [*Geo. Philip & Son.*

MAP OF THE WORLD MADE IN 1587.

This map shows the great southern continent which the geographers believed in even after Drake had sailed to the south of South America and discovered the Southern Ocean.

tree they showed Drake two great oceans. Behind him was the Atlantic from which they came. In front was the Pacific which no Englishman before had ever seen.

Then Drake, as he told his men when he climbed down, "besought Almighty God of his goodness to give him life and leave to sail once in an English ship in that sea."

"From that time forward his mind was pricked on continually to perform his vow." But it was not an easy thing to do. There were Spanish ships in the Pacific, for the Spaniards had built themselves towns and harbours along the western coast of America ; but if an English ship was to get there it must sail through the Straits of Magellan. No ships had made that voyage since the Portuguese Magellan with his Spanish crew had discovered the Straits more than fifty years before. Drake had to wait nearly five years before he could start. It was eight months after he left Plymouth Harbour before he reached the Straits, and sixteen days before he had threaded his way through them, sometimes going ahead himself in a little boat to find the way. Now at last he was sailing where he had vowed, and now one of his worst troubles came upon him. On the very day after he had entered this ocean the storm came down upon him, and for fifty-two days he was blown out of his course. One of his ships went down. Another went home. Drake and his crew had to struggle on alone.

"People call this the Pacific Ocean," they said ; "it ought to be called the Furious Ocean."

When the storm dropped they had been driven far to the south : and now they discovered an amazing thing. Instead of the great continent which all the geographers and map-makers and sailors believed lay to the south of Magellan Straits they found a great ocean. But it was a long time before all the maps were altered. Even the fine map made by Mercator in 1587 still shows a great South Continent, though Drake persuaded Richard Hakluyt to make a map without it ten years later.

XXXVI

Drake Brings Home the "Golden Hind"

Drake gave his crew a month to rest and trim the ship. Then in good spirits they started up the coast till they came to Valparaiso harbour.

A great Spanish ship was anchored in the harbour with its cargo of gold ready to sail to Panama. There the gold would be unloaded and carried across the Isthmus to be ready when the Plate Fleet came out from Spain.

No English ship had ever before sailed those seas. Sometimes a Chinese boat came across to trade; but any one could see by the build that this ship was not Chinese, so the Spanish sailors in the harbour took her for a Spanish boat. As the *Golden Hind* drew near they got ready wine for a supper party, and when she anchored they beat their drums for welcome.

They watched the boat come off, hoping every minute to meet friends, and looking forward to a night of feasting. But to their surprise when the men from the boat came on board, instead of the polite and friendly Spanish greetings they expected, they met a rough Devonshire sailor who punched their heads and knocked them down! The Spaniards were so startled that the English easily got possession of the ship and comforted themselves with the gold and good things she had on board. They had been living on salted penguin so long that they were almost as much pleased with the food as with the bullion

Now Drake's mariners were both well and cheerful,

Adapted from Trevelyan's history] [*By permission of Messrs. Longmans.*

Voyages of Discovery, 15th and 16th Centuries.

They sailed along the coast, landing here and there to see what they could find. In one place they caught a Spaniard having a nap and carried off the thirteen bars of silver which lay beside him ; at another place they found one driving a team of llamas loaded with bags of silver, and declared they could not bear to see a gentleman of Spain turned carrier and must really take his place. They entered Callao, the port of Lima, in the middle of the night. The boat from the custom house came out at once to them, but when the officer climbed on board he fell on a big gun and jumped back over the side again as fast as possible. While the customs officer gave the alarm, Drake pursued a ship and took her ; and while the Viceroy of Peru spent the next two or three weeks casting guns with which to chase him, he was sailing up and down merrily ransacking every boat he met and searching everywhere for the huge treasure ship which had just sailed for Panama. At last he caught her, and before he let her go he had taken from her eighty pounds of gold, and more jewels and silver than he could count.

At one town the court was sitting when he landed. He was able to re-victual comfortably; for he carried the judges on board his ship and made them sign an order to the townsfolk to leave the town to him. Then he took all the provisions he wanted.

The whole of New Spain was in terror. Troops were moved to meet him. The Bishop of Guatemala melted his church bells to make weapons. But long before they were ready Drake had sailed away.

He made off to the north to look for that North-west Passage between England and Cathay which the English were always hoping to find. But he gave it up because of the chilly weather ; sailed south to the Moluccas, and made a treaty for trade in the Spice Islands ; collected a

fine load of spices, and then rounded the Cape of Good Hope and so home.

XXXVII

The North-west Passage

In September, 1580, nearly three years after she had left Plymouth, the *Golden Hind* came home. Her load of gold and silver and spices set every one talking, and when Drake brought his ship round to Deptford the Queen herself came down to knight him. Every one declared that the ship which had made such a voyage must be kept. Some one thought it would be a good plan to place it on the tower of St. Paul's instead of the steeple which had been blown down. In the end, however, they decided it should stay at Deptford ; and for many a year when the Londoners wanted to have a good time they would go and have supper in the *Golden Hind*.

Both the Londoners and the Devonshire merchants were still scheming to find a way to India. The Devon merchants had by this time interested the Devon squires, and in manor houses all over the West country were younger sons and younger brothers anxious to make their fortunes either by pillaging the West Indies or trading to the East.

Just about the time when Drake was finding his great tree Richard Grenville, of Stowe, near Bideford, was scheming with Drake's elder cousin, William Hawkins of Plymouth, to send an expedition to find a south-west passage to Cathay. Humphrey Gilbert wanted to look for a north-east passage. But the idea

had been tried out already, and though a new way to Russia had been found by the White Sea, it was clear that a route to India that was ice-bound most of the year was not going to be much use. So Humphrey Gilbert's mind began to run on a North-west Passage, and he wrote pamphlet after pamphlet to prove its existence.

Humphrey was one of the Gilberts of Compton near Dartmouth ; he was stepbrother to the Raleighs of Budleigh and cousin to Grenville of Stowe. No one knows what Grenville did when he was a young man ; Gilbert had been to Eton and Oxford, and had fought in France, in Ireland, and in the Netherlands. But his real interest was in geography, and this was a great worry to his eldest brother : for as he had no son he did not want Humphrey to go off on some dangerous voyage of discovery. He thought he should stay in England to inherit the estate.

While Gilbert was writing about the North-west Passage, Martin Frobisher got leave to go and look for it. He found what he thought was the beginning of the Passage, and he dug for gold in Baffin Land. The ore he brought home was quite worthless and his Passage was the opening we call Frobisher Sound, not a way to Cathay. All the people interested in the North-west Passage were terribly disappointed. But Gilbert would not give up the idea, and while Drake was away on his great voyage he started out to found a colony which was to be a port of call for the North-west Passage when the Passage was found. For in those days when ships could only sail if the wind served them and were often driven out of the course, voyages lasted for many months ; and as the ships were often very small, —not much larger than our fishing boats—it was very

important to have ports of call where they could get fresh stores of food and drinking water.

Gilbert's young stepbrother, Walter Raleigh, had always been fond of sailor's yarns. Now he was keen on Humphrey's colonising notions, and joined him in this expedition. But it came to nothing, and it was four years before Humphrey could collect enough money to try again.

XXXVIII

Two Famous Cousins

By the time Humphrey was able to make another attempt Walter Raleigh had become a great man. Queen Elizabeth had taken a fancy to him, and he was now one of her chief favourites. She liked him for his good looks, his boldness and his ready speech. She made him rich with offices and grants of land, and he was able to fit up a boat for Humphrey's expedition. But he was not able to persuade the Queen to let him join it himself, for she wanted to keep him about the Court, and presently made him captain of her guard.

Gilbert had to start without his brother. He sailed to Newfoundland and was so pleased with St. John that he determined to found his colony there. Soon, however, he discovered that the men with him would not make good settlers, so he sent one ship-load home and sailed south himself to explore the coast. One of his ships, the *Squirrel*, was so small that his friends declared it was not safe, and begged him to come aboard the bigger boat with them. But he would not desert his men in the little *Squirrel*.

A few days later they ran into a great storm and the boats seemed likely to be lost. As they rode out of the tempest the men in the big boat looked across at the *Squirrel*. There on deck was Humphrey Gilbert quietly reading.

"We are as near Heaven by sea as by land," he called to them.

They remembered the words, for they were the last they ever heard him speak. That night about 12 o'clock the look-out suddenly saw the lights in the *Squirrel* go out. She had gone down with all on board, and was never seen or heard of again.

Now Raleigh took up his brother's colonising scheme. When he had business on hand he worked as if nothing else mattered, and for a time his head was full of this colonising notion. He persuaded the Queen to give him a patent like Humphrey's to colonise and rule the lands he might discover. Elizabeth would not let him go to start a settlement himself, but his cousin, Richard Grenville, went for him and took a band of colonists out to the coast of Virginia. The colonists did not like it, however, and before Grenville came out again next year with the fresh men and supplies Raleigh had sent them, they persuaded Francis Drake to take them home. Raleigh despatched another band of settlers a year later, but the supplies he sent after them never arrived, and when he tried again every one of the colonists had disappeared.

Raleigh had spent £40,000 on his colony, and though he was now a very rich man he could not afford to spend any more for a time. But he never gave up hope of finding his lost colonists. He sent out more than one expedition to look for them, and he declared, "I shall yet live to see it an English nation."

The things that came from this colony interested English people more than the colony itself. Raleigh's man brought back with him potatoes and tobacco. It was not the first time tobacco had been brought to England ; but Raleigh's man had learnt to smoke it and he taught Raleigh. Raleigh always did anything he took up as if it was what he was born for, and he soon became a confirmed smoker and taught all his friends to smoke with him. He used to give them presents of tobacco, and pipes with silver bowls to smoke it in.

Raleigh took an interest in potatoes too. His English friends only grew them as rareties. But Raleigh planted them in the garden of the great Irish estates Elizabeth had given him, and made a present of some plants to an Irish friend. The Irish learned to grow them, and in Ireland they soon ceased to be rare.

Raleigh was interested in other matters besides his estates, and his colony and his life as a courtier. He was a great dandy and a wit about town. He loved reading even better than smoking, and he could write poetry as well as his friends who did nothing else.

One of these was Christopher Marlowe who had just come down from Cambridge and was busy acting and writing plays. Kit Marlowe, as every one called him, wrote poems too, and Raleigh made a song in answer to one of them.

Marlowe's Song:

" Come live with me and be my love ;
And we will all the pleasures prove
That hills and valleys, dales and fields,
Woods and steepy mountains yields.

"And I will make thee beds of roses,
And a thousand fragrant posies;
A cap of flowers, and a kirtle
Embroidered all with leaves of myrtle;

"A belt of straw and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber studs:
An if these pleasures may thee move,
Come live with me, and be my love."

Raleigh's Answer:

"If all the world and love were young,
And truth in every shepherd's tongue,
These pretty pleasures might me move
To live with thee and be thy love.

"Thy gowns, thy shoes, they beds of roses,
Thy cap, thy kirtle, and thy posies,
Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten,—
In folly ripe, in reason rotten.

"Thy belt of straw and ivy buds,
Thy coral clasps and amber studs,—
All those in me no means can move
To come to thee and be thy love.

"But could youth last, and love still breed;
Had joys no date, nor age no need;
Then those delights my mind might move
To live with thee and be thy love."

XXXIX

Philip Sidney Escapes the S. Bartholomew

Philip Sidney was two years younger than Raleigh, though he became famous earlier. He was born in 1554, and called after Philip of Spain, who was his godfather.

Just before he was ten he was sent to Shrewsbury, one of the schools which had been re-founded by Edward VI. Fulke Greville was a new boy on the same day, and he and Philip made friends at once. They were friends all through their school days, all through their time at Oxford, and all the rest of their lives.

When Philip was eighteen his father sent him abroad to learn languages. He stayed first with the English ambassador in Paris, Sir Francis Walsingham. People who met Philip nearly always liked him. He had already made friends with the great Sir William Cecil ; now he made friends with Walsingham, who took him everywhere and presented him to the young King Charles IX and to his cousin King Henry of Navarre. The young kings liked him quite as much as solemn Cecil and Walsingham had done.

It was odd that Philip and Henry of Navarre became friends, for they were as different as they could be. While Philip had always been rather delicate, Henry, who had been brought up barefooted on the mountains, was as strong and sturdy as possible : and while Philip was rather serious, Henry was the gayest of the gay. But both of them were good at games and sports.

Henry had come to Paris to marry Princess Margaret, the King's sister. People were tired of the quarrelling and fighting between the Huguenots and the Govern-

By permission of National Portrait Gallery.] [From an old print.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

ment. They hoped that if Henry, the leader of the Huguenots, married the King's sister, the wars would end. But the Guises hoped otherwise : they hated the Huguenots, and they persuaded the Queen Mother to side with them and to scare and bully King Charles into doing what she wished.

Five days after Henry married Margaret they planned to get rid of the Huguenot chiefs. It was the Eve of St. Bartholomew. In the dead of night a bell began to ring in the church by the Louvre ; in a few moments all the church bells in Paris were ringing and a great massacre had begun. The Queen Mother had only meant to kill the leaders, but when once the killing had started she could not stop it, and it went on for many days. Some of the Huguenots on the other side of the river took horse and escaped. Here and there a few of them were hidden. Nearly all those on the north side of the river near the Palace were killed. The King had said, " If you kill any, kill all, so that no one is left to reproach me," and in some parts of France it seemed as if not one Huguenot would be left.

Henry of Navarre was safe, but he was kept a prisoner in the Palace.

Philip Sidney was safe too, for he was at the English Embassy, which was not attacked.

The news of the massacre horrified every one in England. When the French ambassador came to see Elizabeth he found the Court wearing mourning. Philip's friends and relations sent word hastily to Walsingham to send him away into a place of safety.

XL

Sidney and his Set

Sidney went on to Germany, and Vienna, and Hungary and Venice.

He was twenty-two when he came home. Everybody made a fuss of him, partly because they liked him for himself and partly because they wanted to please his uncle. His uncle was the Earl of Leicester whom Elizabeth liked best of all her courtiers, and whom many people thought she would marry some day. When Elizabeth went on progress through the Midlands she stayed with Leicester at Kenilworth Castle for nearly three weeks, and Sidney was there to see the shows and pageants which Leicester had prepared to amuse her. There was bear-baiting and morris-dancing, as well as music and acting, and the citizens of Coventry came over twice to show the Queen the old play which they performed every year.

Sidney stayed with his uncle in his great London house too. Every one in London had heard of Sidney, and he soon knew all the interesting people in the town.

His old Oxford friend, Richard Hakluyt, was busy collecting the stories of voyages and discoveries which the sailors brought home, and Sidney heard all the tales of the new lands and seas they found, and of the strange men and monsters they saw.

Fulke Greville and the courtiers who cared for poetry and learning were in his set, and any one interesting who came to England from the Continent was sure to meet Sidney. It was at Fulke's house that he saw Giordano Bruno, and it was here that Bruno explained to him the

reasons for his belief that the earth moves. This notion, which was considered very odd in those days, came to Bruno from the Pole Copernicus. Copernicus declared that the earth was not in the middle of the Universe ; he said that the sun was in the middle and that the earth moved round it. This idea was so strange and new that very few people could believe it.

Lord Leicester took care that Sidney kept in touch with the Court, and Queen Elizabeth liked him though he was not one of her great pets. Sometimes he got into trouble with her because he would not do just what she told him, and once he had to go away into the country till the storm blew over.

He had offended Elizabeth by begging her not to marry a French prince. Elizabeth never really intended to marry any one. She said :

" I will have here but one Mistress, and no Master," and she declared that the Kingdom of England was her husband. But she enjoyed a flirtation, and every now and then she began to make arrangements for a wedding with some foreign prince. The prince she was proposing to marry just then was Catherine de Medici's son.

Sidney had not forgotten the horrible stories he had heard of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and he could not bear to think that his Queen should marry the son of Catherine who had arranged it. But he need not really have worried, for Elizabeth was just playing a game, and never meant to marry at all.

He did not mind Elizabeth's anger very much. He could go and stay with his sister in the country, and he liked writing poetry with her better than paying court to the Queen. He really cared much more for his literary friends than for the courtiers. All the young poets in London admired and copied Sidney. They

called themselves Shepherds, and the ladies they admired and wrote sonnets about Shepherdesses. In their poems they took Greek and Latin names. Sidney called his lady Stella (the star); he was Astrophel, the star-lover.

They had a debating society. The thing they discussed most often was whether they would abolish rhyme and write all their poetry without it. They thought that as the Greeks and Romans never used rhyme it was perhaps rather barbarous. Edmund Spenser was Sidney's chief friend among these young writers. Fortunately he soon gave up the idea of abolishing rhyme and wrote a poem which was full of it. It was called the *Shepherd's Calendar*, and had verses for every month in the year. He said, "These writers have made our English tongue a hodge-podge of all other speech," and he thought, "I can make a better language out of Chaucer, and the old words from Lancashire I heard when I was young." He would not take a Latin name in his poem but called himself plain Colin Clout.

All this time Spenser was working on a much grander poem, the *Faerie Queen*. This was an allegory: Elizabeth was the Faerie Queen, Leicester was Prince Arthur, the bravest of her knights, and Mary, Queen of Scots, was the false witch Duessa.

Spenser dedicated his *Shepherd's Calendar* to Philip Sidney; but the *Faerie Queen* he dedicated to Walter Raleigh—for by the time it was published, Philip Sidney was dead.

XLI

Sidney Fights the Spaniards

Sidney grew very tired of hanging about the Court. He longed for an adventure. At last his chance came.

Things had been going from bad to worse in the Netherlands. King Philip had never been popular there. They hated his heavy taxes and the foreigners he sent to govern them : worst of all they hated his persecution of the Protestants. At last they gave him so much trouble that he sent the Duke of Alva to Brussels.

Alva brought with him his famous Spanish soldiers well-drilled, well-armed, well-disciplined. He said, " I have tamed men of iron in my day. I shall know how to deal with these men of butter."

The Court he set up was so cruel that it was nicknamed the Council of Blood. On the day after Carnival, when he knew every one would get up late, he seized 1500 people before they were out of bed. " I have ordered them all to be executed," he told Philip.

The Spaniards did not care how many people they killed or how many towns they sacked, and the Netherlanders who fought against them soon became almost as savage as they were themselves.

The war had been going on for twelve years. The Dutch would have given in long before if it had not been for their leader, William the Silent. Now William the Silent was murdered.

Many of the English had for a long time wanted Elizabeth to help the Netherlanders. At last she consented. Leicester was sent out in command of some

Courtesy] [*Brueghel, Vienna.*

SPANISH SOLDIERS IN A VILLAGE.

This is part of a picture by Pieter Brueghel. It is called the "Massacre of the Innocents"; but these are Spanish soldiers. Brueghel seems to have painted some of the things he saw and heard about when Alva was trying to subdue the Netherlands, for the village is like a village in the Netherlands, not like Bethlehem.

English troops, and Sidney was allowed to go too. For months nothing was done, but in September Leicester determined to attack the Spaniards at Zutphen, and Sidney asked to be allowed to help.

At first there was such a fog that the English could not see where they were going. When it cleared they were close to the walls of Zutphen, and there were

3000 of the enemy's cavalry close at hand. The 500 English charged them twice. Sidney's horse was killed, but he mounted again and rode once more at the Spaniards. As he was coming back a bullet hit him above the knee.

He struggled back to the camp and then, gasping with thirst, called for water. Some one brought it to him, but just as he lifted it to his lips, one of the common soldiers, wounded to death, was carried past him. Sidney saw the man look at him, longing for something to drink.

"Thy necessity is yet greater than mine," he said, and he gave the water to him.

Sidney died of his wounds and all Englishmen grieved for him. For months it was considered bad form for any gentleman of the Court to wear gay clothes. Two hundred poems were written in his memory, and he had such a grand funeral that a book was published about it. All this is now forgotten and even Sidney's poetry is not often read. But the story of his gentleness to the dying soldier will be remembered as long as there are Englishmen in the world.

XLII

Drake Singes the King of Spain's Beard

For nearly thirty years Philip of Spain had been growing more and more exasperated with Elizabeth.

He had married Mary Tudor to get hold of England, and then Mary had died and Elizabeth had become Queen instead.

She was still alive, though he had hoped again and again she would be murdered.

Her sailors had robbed his towns and ships till,

instead of being the richest king in the world, he was almost bankrupt.

She had even been so uncivil as to send away his ambassador, and now her soldiers had defied him by helping his rebellious subjects in the Netherlands.

He would have liked to attack Elizabeth before, but if he had conquered England he would have been obliged to put Mary Stuart on the throne ; Mary after all was half French and the French were his deadly enemies. But the February after Sidney was killed Elizabeth executed Mary. Just before her death Mary made a will leaving her claims to Philip, so now there was nothing to prevent his wishing to invade England at once. In the spring after Mary's execution news came that he was preparing a great armada.

The Spanish idea about a sea fight was that you made it as much like a land fight as possible. You brought your ship alongside the enemy, poured your soldiers on board and captured their ship in a hand-to-hand battle. This had been the Romans' idea of how you fought at sea, and it was the way naval battles were conducted all through the Middle Ages. It was an excellent notion from the Spanish point of view. The more a naval battle could be made like a land battle the better for them, since the Spanish soldiers at that time were the best in the world.

The English, however, had developed very different views about fighting at sea.

Henry VIII was interested in his navy. He spent some of the money he got when he dissolved the monasteries on ships and at the end of his reign he had a fleet of fifty-three. He had ideas, too, about the way ships should be armed and fought. It was Henry VIII who first began to put cannon on board.

[*From model by R. Morton Nance, Esq.*

Elizabethan Ship.

Cannon made a great change in sea fighting. They could throw balls large enough to smash the sides of the enemies' ships, and the English began to aim at sinking the ships instead of boarding them and killing the soldiers. Now they had cannon the ships were no longer obliged to carry so many men, so their provisions lasted longer and they were able to make longer voyages. The soldiers became less important and the sailors became more important, for it was the sailors who had to get the ship into position so that the guns could be fired to the best advantage.

Already at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign foreigners were saying "The English never board; they trust to their big guns." By the time Drake had been sailing the seas for thirty years, the English had become such skilful mariners that they could generally count on getting the ship into a position where the big guns would have full effect. But the Spaniards still fought in the old-fashioned way, and Drake boasted that twelve English ships were enough to beat all the galleys in the King of Spain's dominions.

When he heard of the great fleet which Philip was preparing for the invasion of England he got leave to attack it. He sailed right into the harbour of Cadiz where the Spanish ships were getting ready. Many of them were waiting for their guns to be sent them ; others had had their sails taken away so that the sailors could not desert with them; none of them were expecting Drake. Ten great Spanish galleys put out to attack him, but he sailed right across their course, firing broadsides till they turned and fled into the inner harbour, leaving all the rest of the shipping for Drake to plunder and burn.

Drake stopped in the harbour nearly thirty-six hours.

He provisioned his own ships with wine, biscuits and dried fruits ; he carried off some of the Spanish ships as prizes, and he destroyed quantities of shipping and stores. The Spaniards attacked him from their galleys and from the shore. They launched fire ships in the hope that the English fleet would catch fire and burn. But the English managed to defend themselves till, at two in the morning, a land wind sprang up and Drake was able to set sail and escape.

When Drake had attacked the Spaniards in the New World he talked about harrying the King of Spain's long legs ; now that he had sailed right into a Spanish harbour he called it " singeing the King of Spain's beard."

XLIII

Drake Waits for the Armada

Drake's attack on Cadiz harbour and his raid up and down the coast afterwards had upset Philip's plans rather badly. The great Armada could not sail that year.

Even in 1588 Philip had difficulty in preparing it. Everything was in a muddle : guns had been put into the wrong vessels; there was not nearly enough food: even the water barrels were not ready.

Drake's last year's raid had terrified the people of Spain and Portugal as much as his earlier raids had scared the Spaniards of the New World. They said that a heretic could not defeat them like this unless he was a wizard ; they declared he had a mirror in his cabin, and when he looked into it could see all his enemies' ships, count their crews and watch everything they did.

For a time men were not very keen to take command in Philip's navy, and before he could get crews he had to spread a report that Drake was dead.

Drake begged to be allowed to sail out and attack them once more before they could put to sea. "With fifty sail of shipping," he said, "we shall do more good upon their own coast than a great many more will do here at home." Then he told the Queen, hoping to stir her up, that the Spaniards were so sure of a victory that the ships were having English colours given them ready for use as soon as England was conquered ; "which is a great presumption proceeding from the pride of the Spaniard, and not to be tolerated by any true natural English heart," he wrote.

But it was no good ; he could not excite Elizabeth. It was not till the end of May that he got permission to sail out to attack the Spaniards ; and then when he was almost within sight of their coasts the wind changed, a gale blew from the south, and the English fleet was driven home. Again and again the English put to sea, always to be driven back ; and at last the southerly wind that kept them in Plymouth Sound brought the Great Armada.

Lord Howard, the Lord High Admiral of England, was playing bowls on Plymouth Hoe. With him were Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher, and the rest. Suddenly a pinnace dashed into the harbour below. The captain climbed, panting, up to the Hoe. He brought terrible news. Off the Lizard he had sighted the great fleet ; it would be outside Plymouth before morning, if the wind held.

All the captains looked at Drake. "There's time to finish our game and beat the Spaniards afterwards," Drake remarked and he calmly went on playing. He

did not mean to be flustered or have his men get jumpy : and, besides, he wanted to think.

If the Spaniards did to the English what Drake had hoped to do to them there would not be much chance for England. If once the English ships in harbour were destroyed and the Spanish soldiers landed, Drake thought the Spaniards would have an easy victory, for he had a poor opinion of the landsmen, though Sir Richard Grenville was leading them in Devonshire and Raleigh was helping in London. Even if the Spaniards did not come into the harbour and destroy them, the English captains had a terrible puzzle before them; for they could not tell where the Spanish fleet would land, in England, Scotland or Ireland. And if they called at the Netherlands and brought over Spanish soldiers, no one knew what would happen. Every one had heard of the splendid discipline of the Spanish soldiery, and most English people had heard horrible stories of their cruelty. If they ever landed in England, the English would stand very little chance ; for there were few experienced soldiers then, and though the London train-bands were well drilled and had good arms, in the country districts the levies had nothing but old rusty weapons, scythes and pitchforks to fight with.

It was a terrible moment for the English captains when they knew that the Spanish fleet was off their coasts with the wind behind it and able to choose its own objective.

It was well that Drake kept his head and the rest of the officers kept theirs. When their game of bowls was finished they were cool enough to get their ships ready and struggle out of the harbour in spite of the wind.

Through the mist and drizzle next day they saw the

Spanish ships twenty-five miles away. There must have been over 100 of them, most of them great merchantmen specially armed for the work. The Duke of Medina Sidonia was in command ; but he knew little about the sea and would not take advice from those who knew more.

Fortunately for the English they had a better commander ; for Lord Howard " had skill enough to know those who had more skill than himself and to follow their instructions." It was well for England that the Queen had " a Navy of oak and an Admiral of osier," and that Howard, who held them together, was wise enough to take Drake's advice and let him plan this campaign.

XLIV

The Spanish Armada Comes

There had been no foreign invasion of England for nearly 400 years. Sometimes the French had burnt a southern sea-port ; often the Scots had burnt the northern farms and villages ; but not since John's reign had any foreigner tried to conquer the country.

The English had been expecting the Spaniards for a long time, but the landsmen were not ready. Beacon fires were lighted on the hills and headlands to pass on the news from shire to shire and warn the county forces: the Londoners lighted a great beacon on Hampstead Heath but it was days before the London train-bands marched out to Tilbury to defend the capital from a Spanish landing.

Only the sailors were prepared. John Hawkins had

The Armada.

been getting ready the ships in the royal dockyards. During the spring his elder brother down at Plymouth kept the shipwrights busy all day, and at night the work went on by the light of torches and cressets.

Now the ships were in excellent condition and the spirit of the crews very keen. Already a foreigner had foretold that the Englishmen would prove "the finest fighters upon the sea," and had declared that "the battle will be very bloody, for the English never yield, and although they be put to flight and broken they ever return to renew the attack so long as they have a breath of life." Howard had written to the Queen a few days earlier: "There shall be neither sickness nor death that shall make us yield until this service be ended," and all his force, both officers and seamen, were ready to keep that vow.

The Duke of Sidonia believed that Drake was in Plymouth Harbour, and that Howard was watching for him near the Straits of Dover. His officers wanted to sail into Plymouth and destroy Drake's fleet ; but fortunately for us he would not listen to his captains and the English ships managed during the night to slip across unobserved to the windward of his fleet. Drake flew his Vice-Admiral's flag on the *Revenge*, while Hawkins commanded the *Victory*, and Frobisher the *Triumph*.

More and more ships joined Lord Howard. He soon had nearly as many as the Spaniards, though most of them were smaller, and as they were built lower at the forecastle, they did not look so alarming. But the English had sailors instead of soldiers on board, and they had more guns and were generally better gunners. The Spaniards still remembered the great victory of Lepanto when they had saved Christendom from the Turks not twenty years before, and they still fought in

the same way. To Drake and his sailors their tactics seemed old-fashioned, though "the excellent order" kept by the ships made it difficult to beat them. But the English had not had much practice in team work or in long range gunnery. They could not do as much harm to the Spaniards as they had hoped, but they followed them up the Channel, cutting off and disabling every ship they could, till the Armada anchored off Calais.

The Spaniards now felt very depressed. The English were too quick for them, and they had used up nearly all their ammunition. The Spanish soldiers in the Netherlands sent word they could not help them, for the Dutch ships were watching the ports. The English fleet grew every day, and by this time was larger than their own. Then in the dead of night when the tide had turned and was driving towards the Spaniards, flames began to show through the darkness. In a few minutes they saw eight fireships drifting towards them. The Spaniards did not stop to get up their anchors ; they cut their cables and escaped, jostling each other in the confusion.

When daylight came the English pursued them, led by the *Revenge*, the *Triumph*, and the *Victory*, and for eight hours they pounded the great Spanish galleons. Then a squall came down to stop the fighting and the Spaniards got away northwards.

"If I live I doubt not so to handle the matter with the Duke of Sidonia, as he shall wish himself at St. Mary Port among his orange trees," Drake wrote the next night. But the English ships had not enough provisions or gunpowder to pursue for long. Drake and some of the rest followed up into the North Sea, but it was the storm that in the end destroyed the great Armada.

XLV

Grenville Loses the "Revenge"

Elizabeth hoped the war was over. Drake hoped it had just begun. Philip, who never gave up an idea, planned to send another Armada.

The English had various notions about how to prevent that, but their favourite scheme was to capture the Plate Fleet.

Three years after the defeat of the Armada sixteen English ships were sent to the Azores to wait for it. Lord Thomas Howard was in command and Raleigh was to have gone as his Vice-Admiral. But Queen Elizabeth, now she was beginning to grow old, could not bear to let her young favourite leave her. She kept him at court; and in the end his cousin, Richard Grenville, went instead. Grenville sailed in Drake's old flagship, the *Revenge*.

By this time Philip had built himself another Armada which he sent after the English and which found them at Flores. The men were ill with scurvy, which was always a pest to sailors in the days before people had learned to make lime juice. Howard thought it was useless to fight, so he got his men aboard quickly and put out to sea. But Grenville stayed where he was. Perhaps he mistook the Spanish ships for the Plate Fleet. Perhaps, as his cousin Raleigh declared, he was waiting for his sick men, whom he could not get on board fast enough. But whatever the reason the Spaniards cut him off. He tried to sail through their fleet, but the tall ships screened him from the wind and he found himself becalmed.

Fifteen of the great Spanish ships came up to attack

him, supported by the rest of the squadron which sent them fresh ammunition as they needed it. Yet for fifteen hours the *Revenge* kept them at bay, though she had only 190 men on board and ninety of them were too ill to fight.

"All the powder of the *Revenge* to the last barrel was spent," wrote Raleigh, "all the pikes were broken, forty of her best men slain and the most part of the rest hurt . . . The Spaniards were always supplied with soldiers brought from every squadron ; all manner of arms and powder at will. Unto us there remained no comfort at all, no hope, no supply either of ships, men or weapons ; the masts all beaten overboard, all her tackle cut asunder, her upper works altogether rased, nothing being left overhead either for flight or defence."

Grenville, desperately wounded, with his ammunition exhausted and his masts shot away, saw himself surrounded. Yet still he would not yield.

"He commanded the master gunner, whom he knew to be a most resolute man, to split and sink the ship so that nothing might remain of glory or victory to the Spaniards." And when the men prevented this, the gunner was so desperate that he would have killed himself if they had not locked him in his cabin while the Spaniards came on board.

The Spaniards carried Grenville on to their flagship and used him, so Raleigh says, with great humanity ; they praised him for his "valour and worthiness," and bewailed him when he died of his wounds. So did the English, though many of them held he was to blame for his rashness. But Raleigh thought otherwise.

"What became of his body we know not," he declared; "the comfort that remaineth to his friends is that being dead he hath not outlived his own honour."

XLVI

Raleigh Looks for El Dorado

Sir Walter Raleigh and other Englishmen of the time saw very clearly that it was the gold and silver from Mexico and Peru which had made the King of Spain so powerful. To destroy his power they had robbed his towns and ships and had tried again and again to capture the Plate Fleet. Now they began to think out another plan. They might make England even more powerful if they found gold mines of their own in the West Indies and started a great trade of their own in the East.

Sir Walter Raleigh had a new scheme which excited him quite as much as his Virginian Colony. When Pizarro conquered Peru the Indians had told him wonderful stories about a great Inca who ruled between the Amazon and the Orinoco, and who was so rich that he powdered himself all over with gold dust before he went to bathe. "El Dorado," the gilded one, the Spaniards called him, and they were always hoping to find El Dorado's wonderful country and spreading imaginary stories of his city where the houses and pavement glittered with jewels and gold. Raleigh meant to find that city and the great gold mines of which he had heard. Four years after his cousin Richard Grenville was killed, Raleigh sailed out with five ships in the vain hope of discovering those mines and founding a great British Empire in Guiana.

While Raleigh was looking for El Dorado the London merchants had another plan for growing rich. When Drake was on his way home after singeing the King of Spain's beard, he had captured a great Portuguese ship

returning from the East Indies. This ship had the richest cargo the English had ever seen, and they found in it charts and notes which told them a great deal about the East Indies trade. Until now this had been in the hands of the Portuguese who had first discovered the sea route to India and as the Portuguese were a friendly nation Elizabeth would not let her subjects poach. But Philip had just taken possession of Portugal, so Elizabeth was very pleased to interfere as much as possible in the trade with India, and the London merchants were at last allowed to send out an expedition. This returned with so much booty

Photo.] *[Mansell.*

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Sometimes he dressed much more grandly than this. We have a picture of him wearing an earring.

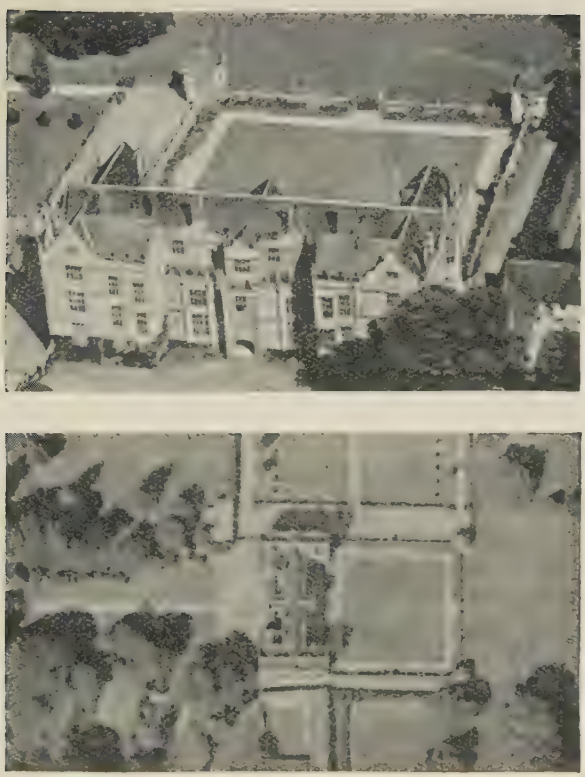
and so much information that they were encouraged to go on with the adventure and in 1600 " the merchants of London joined together and made a stocke of seventie two thousand pounds to bee employed in ships and merchandizes for the discovery of a Trade in the East India to bring into this Realme, Spices and other commodities," and on the last day of that year Queen Elizabeth gave them a Charter, and they became the famous East India Company.

XLVII

Things to Spend Money On

The merchants and squires were all eager to grow rich, for there were many pleasant ways of spending money at this time.

The men were dandies, and the women dressed as gorgeously as their brothers and fathers. Every one who could afford it had clothes made of satin or velvet. Both men and women padded out their sleeves till they looked like legs of mutton, and petticoats and breeches were padded to match. They wore great ruffs round their necks, and as no one in England knew how to starch them, Elizabeth brought over Dutch laundresses. These ruffs made people look very fine till a shower came ; then they hung round the neck like dish cloths. The fashions were always changing and all kinds of foreign fashions came in. People began to use fans and masks and silk stockings. Their gloves were embroidered and scented, and they covered their clothes with crystal buttons and precious stones or fine needlework, and the men were as fond of wearing ear-rings and other jewellery as the women.



AN E-SHAPED HOUSE.

These photographs of Montacute House are taken from an aeroplane. The lower picture shows the view from a point immediately above the roof.

Such clothes must have cost a great deal of money and have been very difficult to keep in order ; but they made the streets look gay and pleasant.

People were quite as ready to spend on building as on dress. The Tudors kept such good order that no one now felt obliged to live in a castle for safety. Instead

of great towers surrounded by moats with windows small and high in the walls so that no one from outside could shoot through them, the nobles of Tudor times built halls and manor houses with large windows and pleasant gardens, and every one else who could afford it followed suit. Sometimes these houses are built of grey stone, and sometimes of plaster, with beautiful oak framing ; but most often of the little flat Tudor bricks.

As it was difficult and expensive to bring materials very far, Tudor houses are nearly always built of something that can be got in the neighbourhood, and so they always fit into the landscape. In Henry's reign the builders still remembered the old castles with their courtyards; they generally made their houses round courtyards too, with strong entrance gateways. By Elizabeth's time they felt so safe that they did not bother about the courtyard and spread their houses out in a great E-shaped plan which reminded them of Elizabeth's initial. At first no one minded whether the two sides of a house were alike or not, but in Elizabeth's reign they liked to make them match ; that was another reason why the E-shaped plan was so popular. The prettiest things about the houses built in Tudor days were the chimneys. These you can find in little houses as well as in big ones, for now for the first time cottages had chimneys : they were twisted and patterned in all kinds of shapes, and often every one different.

Even in the grand houses there was not much furniture. There were chairs for the master and mistress and the principal guests, but every one else had to sit on square stools. Carpets and rugs were used to cover the tables ; the floor was covered with rushes. As the rushes often got very dirty, tables and stools had bars just above the ground. People could rest their feet on these instead of

putting them on the dirty floor. The bedrooms, even when they were very grand, could not have been comfortable. There were no chests of drawers, hardly any looking-glasses and very few washstands. But the best rooms must have looked very handsome, though they were without easy-chairs and many of the things we want to make us happy. They had coats-of-arms in coloured glass in the windows, oak panelling or tapestry hangings on the walls, plaster work covered with patterns on the ceilings, and cupboards and richly-carved cabinets full of gleaming silver plate.

People of the middle sort—farmers and tradesmen—could not afford to be as fine as this; but they had plenty of strong oak furniture, settles and chests and two or three four-post beds. They had spoons of silver and dishes and tankards of shining pewter ; and they had pictures painted on cloths or on their plaster walls to imitate the tapestry hangings of the nobles.

The labourers, who were too poor to furnish their houses well, sat on three-legged stools and used wooden trenchers and bowls to eat and drink from; but even the labourers generally managed to have something gay to wear for fairs and holidays.

There were not so many of these in Elizabeth's reign as there had been in the Middle Ages, when every Saint's day was a holiday. But there was still a great festival at Christmas which lasted till Twelfth Night, the feast which commemorated the Three Wise Men. There were gay doings at May Day, and feasting and dancing at the Harvest Home. Most towns had a fair once a year, when all the country folk round came in to buy and sell, to hire their servants or to get places, and there was generally feasting and romping all through fair time. There were merry-makings too when a man with a

performing bear passed through the village, or a company of strolling actors came to the town.

Even in the small villages there was plenty of music. The poorest people could join in the folk songs and ballads and many of them could play. All educated people had been taught to sing parts at sight, and to play the lute and the virginals. Music was the favourite amusement at little parties, and when the mistress of the house got out the music books and a guest said he could not sing, everybody wondered where he had been brought up. Foreigners travelling in England admired the beautiful English music, and there were so many musicians in London that whenever you went into a tavern some piper or fiddler would come up and offer to play for you.

XLVIII

Why Elizabeth was Poor

Elizabeth's subjects were growing rich, but the government was growing poor.

In the Middle Ages there had been very little money coined, for there was not much gold or silver. People, therefore, could not pay many taxes. That did not matter much, for a great deal of the work done by government now, and paid for out of the taxes, was done in those days by the people without pay. The kings were not obliged to build a navy, for when they needed ships the sea-ports had to supply them. There were no paid policemen ; if a robbery or a murder was committed all the people in the neighbourhood were expected to turn out and chase the culprit. Some of the work of government is still done in this way. People are not generally paid for serving

A bed for a fine house made in Elizabeth's reign.

on juries or for acting as justices of the peace, and until lately no one was paid for being a member of Parliament. But most of the service taxes have gone now and we pay money taxes instead.

When the Armada came up the Channel all the merchant ships from the Channel ports came sailing out to fight it. But they were not really much use. It was the

ships which had been specially built for the Queen's navy which had to do the work.

People were beginning to see that the old rough-and-ready way of getting things done would not answer any longer, and that specially trained men and specially designed equipment were needed for the service of the state. But this cost money, and the government had very little, for no one was willing to pay more taxes.

The Tudors had been put to all sorts of shifts to raise enough money to carry on, and in Elizabeth's reign it grew more difficult still. Now that so much gold and silver had come into Europe there was much more coinage. Everybody wanted to buy things and prices began to go up. In Henry VIII's time people grumbled because a sheep cost 5*s*. or 6*s*., and said that you used to be able to get one for 2*s*. 4*d*. By the end of Elizabeth's reign they had to pay 10*s*. 6*d*. Parliament declared in 1533 that ½*d*. per lb. was enough to pay for beef ; by the beginning of Elizabeth's reign it cost 1*d*. per lb., and by the end of it 2*d*. Often Elizabeth and her ministers did not know which way to turn for money.

The government sometimes got money by the sale of monopolies. We still have monopolies in England; any one who patents an invention has a monopoly and can prevent any one else making and selling the thing he has invented. But in Elizabeth's time the government granted all kinds of monopolies. Sometimes Elizabeth gave them to her favourites as a reward, but often she sold them to increase the revenue. Sir Walter Raleigh had monopolies of playing cards and tin and sweet wines. It was very nice for him, for no one else was allowed to sell these things, so every one who wanted to buy them had to buy from him, and he could charge any price he liked. It was

Huck. *Rischgitz.*

Queen Elizabeth at Tilbury Fort.

Facing page 140.

not so nice for the customers who had to pay two or three times as much for the goods.

At last people became so angry that something had to be done. Men presented petitions to the Queen when she was out walking ; they shouted after Sir Robert Cecil in the streets. They said in Parliament that the monopoly had sent the price of salt up from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 15*s.* the bushel : and starch for starching ruffs cost three times what it used. Grumbling grew louder and louder. When the long list of monopolies was read out the members jeered and said, " Is not bread on the list ? " " If you don't do something bread will be a monopoly next year." More than once members of Parliament had been imprisoned by Elizabeth for saying what she disliked ; Cecil tried to bully them into being silent now. But it was no good. Elizabeth saw she must give in. She made a proclamation to put an end to the monopolies.

Five days later the members went to Whitehall to have audience of the Queen who wanted to make it up with them. The Tudors had enough Welsh blood to be good speakers and Elizabeth spoke well now. " Though God hath raised me high," she said, " yet this I count the glory of my crown ; that I have reigned with your loves. This makes me that I do not so much rejoice that God hath made me to be a Queen as to be a Queen over so thankful a people. Should they escape unpunished that have oppressed you ? No, Mr. Speaker, I assure you. . . . To be a king and wear a crown is a thing more glorious to them that see it than it is pleasing to them that bear it. For myself I was never so much enticed with the royal authority of a Queen, as delighted that God had made me His instrument to defend this kingdom from peril, dishonour, tyranny and oppression."

XLIX

Elizabeth has Trouble in Ireland

One reason why the English government was so poor was that it was always having to fight in Ireland.

The Irish were always very much given to quarrelling among themselves. In one of these feuds in the reign of Henry II, the King of Leinster had invited the Norman barons to come over and help him.

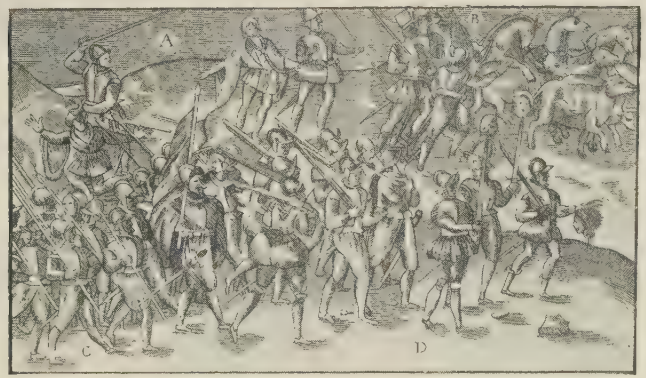
People who settle among the Irish nearly always like them very much. The invaders from England did a little conquering, and then settled down, married Irish ladies, and soon became thoroughly Irish in their ways and ideas.

Most of the English kings left Ireland alone ; but the Tudors could not afford to do that, for they had many foes, and Ireland was a convenient back-door to England. When Henry VII's enemies wanted to attack him they began in Ireland. When the Spaniards wanted to upset Elizabeth they sent a party of soldiers to Ireland to take her in the rear. All through her reign she was trying to conquer Ireland, and all through the reign the Irish were fighting against her.

The Pope had encouraged the Normans to go to Ireland in Henry II's reign because he wanted it brought into obedience to the Roman Church. The Irish Church had been very different from the Roman Church, and the Irish had not liked adopting Roman ways. Now that the English had broken away from the Roman Church they wanted to compel the Irish to do the same ; but the Jesuits, who always went where there was dangerous work to do, sent a mission to Ireland ; and the Irish,

thinking of them as enemies of the English, whom they hated, soon became the most zealous members of the Roman Church.

The difference in religion increased the hostility between the two nations, and the difference between English and Irish law embittered them still further. The Irish lived under chieftains ; the land was not the chieftain's land, it belonged to the whole clan. When the chief rebelled the English declared his land was forfeited ;



[*From Derrick's "Image of Ireland."*

Elizabeth's army marching against the Irish.

they thought that was quite fair. But the Irish peasants, who felt that the land was really their land, could see no justice in it at all.

Land that was confiscated in this way was given to Englishmen. Raleigh had a great estate and Spenser a small one. Unfortunately these Englishmen did not like living in Ireland, and did very little to improve and help the country. "Our pretence was to establish in these parts piety, justice, inhabitation and civility," wrote one of them. "Our drift now is, being possessed of land, to

extort and live by prey and pay." There were massacres and murders on both sides, and as soon as the English thought the land was settled the war broke out again.

The Earl of Leicester died soon after the Armada, and Elizabeth's greatest favourite now was the young Earl of Essex. He persuaded the Queen to put him in command of the army she was sending to Ireland. He thought that if he had the chance he would show himself a great general. All he did, however, was to make a truce ; then he came home without leave to tell Elizabeth why he had done it. Elizabeth was very angry with him, and never took him back into favour.

Essex was thoroughly spoiled ; he could not bear to be in disgrace. He began to plot to seize the royal palace of Whitehall and force the Queen to change her ministers. When he was found out he declared that Raleigh was plotting to murder him. He imprisoned the minister who came to talk with him and he rode through the streets with 200 men to see how many followers he could collect. But though he was popular with the Londoners they did not want to help him to make a rebellion. He was taken prisoner and condemned to death.

The first time Elizabeth signed his death warrant she sent for it back again. The second time she signed it she allowed it to be carried out and Essex was beheaded.

L

The Last Days of Good Queen Bess

Elizabeth often felt sad in the last years of her reign. All her old friends were dead : Lord Leicester whom she would have liked to marry ; Lord Burleigh her best counsellor and servant. She did not care so much for

his son, Sir Robert Cecil, though she employed him; she did not like his nephew, Francis Bacon. Her most famous sailors had been killed, Hawkins and Drake in a raid on the Spanish Main, Frobisher by a wound he got helping the Dutch. Her greatest pet of all, Lord Essex, she had executed; she had quarrelled with her other young favourite, Walter Raleigh.

The news from France did not please her at all. The wars with the Huguenots had been dragging on for many years, till at last, when all Catherine de Medici's sons were dead, Henry of Navarre, the Huguenot leader, was heir to the throne. But the Guises and many of the Frenchmen could not bear to see a Huguenot king of France and made a league with the Spaniards to prevent it.

At last Henry made up his mind that things could not go on like this any longer. "Paris is worth a Mass," he said. He asked to be received into the Roman Church, went to Mass in Notre Dame, and was crowned king as Henry IV. Elizabeth was vexed when she heard of this, and wrote Henry a severe lecture, though it was just what she would have done in his place.

After Philip's death Elizabeth might have won great victories against the Spaniards, but she had not enough money to fight them. The Dutch were winning and would soon be quite free from Spain; but though Elizabeth was glad to have a Protestant State near her shores, she could not be altogether pleased to see a rebellion succeeding, even when she had helped it herself.

The Irish War dragged on and cost far more than she could afford. Every time bad news came she was reminded of Essex and, though she said nothing, she fretted about him. The quarrel with her subjects about monopolies had taken it out of her. She was growing old

and tired, and though she was too plucky to give in, and still danced, and played the virginals, and dressed in her gayest clothes, she was no longer really cheerful. She was ailing through the autumn of 1602 and early in 1603 she became quite ill. People said she was fretting more and more about Essex. She would not take either food or medicine and lay for three days on a heap of cushions on the floor, till at last the Lord Admiral carried her to her great bed. Then at 2 o'clock in the morning of March 24th, 1603, Queen Elizabeth died.

LI

William Shakespeare Comes to London

The last half of the sixteenth century will always have a famous special interest for us, for it was then that the most famous of all Englishmen grew up :

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

He was born in 1564, six years after Elizabeth came to the throne. His father came from one of the little villages just outside Stratford-on-Avon. All his relations were farmers, and when he moved into the market town he set up a business in country produce, dealing in corn and wool and skins, and making gloves. His business did well ; he became a member of the Town Council, and bought a pleasant half-timbered house. Here William, the eldest son, and his five brothers and sisters grew up.

Stratford was a very ordinary market town. It had a handsome church with a wooden spire, four good inns

and a fine bridge leading to the London Road. This had been built by Sir Hugh Clopton in Henry VII's time to take the place of the old wooden bridge, because in winter when the floods were out the country people dared not come into the town or, if they came, were sometimes drowned. In those days when towns had very little money rich men who wanted to do some good work or benefit the place they lived in often built a bridge, just as in Elizabeth's reign they often founded a school or nowadays build a picture gallery.

In the middle of the town was the tall chapel used by the Town Guild, and next to it the Guild Hall, with the old almshouses beside it, and a lodging for the town schoolmaster and a schoolroom for the town school. Here young Will Shakespeare must have gone to learn his Latin Grammar. When Shakespeare went to London and met the young men down from Oxford and Cambridge they did not think much of what he had learned at school : " Small Latin, less Greek," said Ben Jonson. Shakespeare most likely learned enough to translate what the Latin authors had written, and he certainly learned enough to make him want to read all he could about the Greeks and Romans.

As we know very little about Shakespeare's life, people who are interested in him can have a pleasant time filling up the gaps with guesses. We know that his father was in difficulties when he was a boy ; some people say he got into debt; some people say he was a Romanist, and thought Elizabeth had made too many changes in the Church services ; and some say he was a Puritan and thought Elizabeth had not made changes enough.

Certainly there were a good many differences about religion in Stratford just then. At the beginning of Elizabeth's reign people were so glad to get a settlement of

some sort that they went to church without asking too many questions. But as the reforming preachers who had taken refuge in Geneva during Mary's reign came back and their teaching began to spread people became dissatisfied with this settlement. They wanted to make the churches and the services as plain as Calvin's and they declared that they ought to be ruled by presbyteries of ministers and elders, like the Scots, instead of by bishops.

There were plenty of these Puritans in Stratford. The paintings on the walls of the Guild Chapel, where Shakespeare had gone every day with his schoolfellows to hear prayers, were whitewashed. The rood screen was pulled down and the chancel boarded off, to be used later as a tool-shed and even as a pig-sty. While the Puritans were busy grumbling at the services and destroying the decorations of churches, the Romanists were stirred up by the Pope's bull against Elizabeth and by the secret preaching of the Jesuits. Shakespeare's first schoolmaster left Stratford to become a Jesuit ; as he grew up many of his father's friends were being fined regularly because they would not attend the services at the Parish Church.

Master Shakespeare may have been mixed up in these quarrels, but Will seems to have cared for none of these things. He liked swimming in the river and wandering in the woods round Stratford, fishing and fowling, and watching coursing matches, listening to old tales and songs and mumming plays, and reading histories and romances.

We do not know when Shakespeare left school or what he did after he left : all we know for certain is that he married when he was only eighteen and left Stratford soon afterwards. Some people say that this was because

he got into trouble with Sir Thomas Lucy, the squire of a neighbouring village, and that he paid him out later by putting him into his plays as a silly old magistrate and calling him Justice Shallow. Other people say he went because a company of actors came to Stratford; as half their company was on tour in Germany, they were glad to take in a likely young man.

Whatever the reason was Shakespeare went up to London and there he made his fortune.

LII

William Shakespeare writes Plays

Companies of actors always called themselves after some great man and considered they were under his protection. The company Shakespeare belonged to was "Lord Leicester's."

Shakespeare was not a specially great actor, but he was wonderfully good-natured and amusing, and he very soon showed he could write. So he did a great deal of work for his company, altering old plays and polishing them up with new scenes, and presently he had a share in the theatre and began to make money.

The actors did not stay in London all the year round. If they had a run of bad luck, or if plague broke out and the theatre was closed for fear of infection, the company went on tour: sometimes they went abroad, to France, or Germany, or Denmark, for English actors had a great reputation. When they travelled in this country they sometimes played in halls and sometimes at the inns. These were generally built round a courtyard with a gallery on the first floor out of which the bedrooms

opened. The actors put a stage on trestles in the yard, and people who could not afford seats in the gallery were allowed to stand round and watch. Those who knew the actors very well or were willing to pay a good price were sometimes allowed to have stools on the stage itself. When the actors began to build theatres for themselves in London they remembered the arrangements of the

[*From "The Tenor of the Whole Psalms in Four Parts," a music book of* 1563.

A Puritan Family.

inn yards. The theatres were built like courtyards, or like the rings for bear-baiting and bull-baiting. A wooden gallery went round the walls something like the dress circle of a modern theatre, and the richest people had seats on the stage, while those who could not afford much had places on the ground. But the stage was very different from ours. Like the little

stage in the inn yard, it stuck out into the yard or "pit" as we should call it ; so it could not have any scenery, and the actors put up a board to say whether the scene was supposed to be in a wood, or by the seashore. As they had no scenery the actors were able to spend all their money on properties and on clothes, and each company had a grand set of costumes. There were no actresses in their companies : all the women's parts were taken by boys.

Shakespeare enjoyed his life in London. He liked meeting all sorts of people, hearing the town talk and reading all the new books. Most of all he admired the young courtiers who often amused themselves by coming to the theatre and playing about with the actors. Their graceful looks and manners, and their witty talk pleased Shakespeare, and when he was young it seemed to him as if all the people he had met till now were country bumpkins.

The Puritans did not approve of the actors. They said the theatres did a great deal of harm and would have liked to close them. Sometimes this depressed Shakespeare and he wished he had a calling which every one admired and respected : but generally he enjoyed his London life and found it very interesting.

When he was about twenty-seven he began to write plays himself. People were very much interested in anything to do with the Greeks and Romans. Shakespeare took some of his plots from a translation of Plutarch's *Lives* which he was reading ; some of them he got from Holinshed's *Chronicles of the Kings of England*, for as the danger from Spain became greater English people grew very patriotic and wanted to know all they could of their own history ; and some of Shakespeare's plots came from old plays or ballads, and from

the Italian tales which Englishmen were just beginning to copy.

Shakespeare soon became so popular that the young men down from Cambridge who thought they were the only people who knew how to write were quite jealous of him, and Queen Elizabeth was so pleased with one of his plays that she asked him to write a sequel. He was now becoming a rich man, and when he went home to Stratford from time to time, to see his wife and children, he found he was regarded as quite a lion by his old friends and schoolfellows. He made up his mind that when he had enough money he would go back and settle in his old home town.

LIII

Our First Stuart King

James I was thirty-six when he came to the throne of England. He was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots and Lord Darnley. As his mother had been forced to resign the throne of Scotland while he was still a baby he had been King ever since he was a year old.

When he was only five he was taken into the Parliament house. He looked at the tablecloth and, seeing it was torn, he said, "This Parliament has a hole in it."

Generally, however, he understood what was said to him, for he was a clever little boy and quickly learned Latin and French ; indeed he was good at anything he could learn out of a book, and it was only when it came to understanding other people that he was stupid.

The most interesting thing in his life happened when he was twenty-two. He was to be married to the Princess

Anne of Denmark : but when she started from Copenhagen it was so stormy that she was driven on the coast of Norway which, in those days, belonged to Denmark. James was very much disappointed when she did not arrive and went to look for her. He found her at Oslo and married her ; but the weather was still very bad and the Queen invited James and Anne to stay for the rest of the winter. The storms were so violent that year that people declared the Danish witches had made them.

While James was there he went to visit Tycho Brahe at his observatory. When Tycho Brahe was fourteen he saw an eclipse of the sun. This eclipse took place on the exact date it had been foretold, and Tycho Brahe thought this was quite miraculous. He made up his mind that astronomy was the most interesting thing in the world to study and gave up most of his life to it. He was interested in astrology too (for every one in those days believed you could foretell the future by looking at the stars) ; and in alchemy, and he spent some of his time experimenting to find " the Philosophers' stone " which would turn everything into gold.

When he was not busy with one of these studies he was generally quarrelling with some one ; before he was twenty he had lost his nose in a duel and had to wear an artificial one made of copper.

The Queen of Denmark, Princess Anne's mother, was an intelligent woman. She took great interest in Tycho's work and her husband saw that he was rich enough to go on with it. He built a magnificent observatory and had the best instruments ever made. His quadrant was 19 ft. high and so heavy that it took twenty men to move it and set it up in his garden. Though like other people in those days he could not believe Copernicus was right when he said the earth moved round the sun, he made

such good measurements and observations with his instruments that John Kepler (the German astronomer who came after him) was able to prove it. King James stayed a week with Tycho Brahe and was so pleased with him when he left that he gave him a dog.

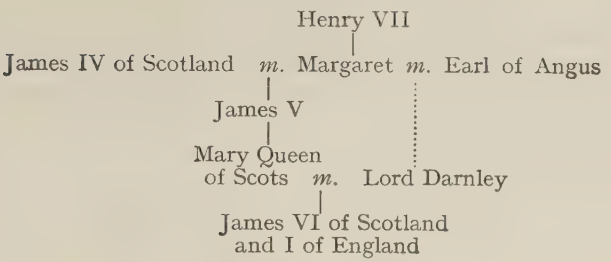
The young King and Queen did not enjoy themselves so much after they returned to Scotland. The Scottish nobles were always banding themselves together to get James into their power, and the Scottish ministers were constantly lecturing him and trying to bully him. James looked forward eagerly to the day when Elizabeth would die, for he always hoped that he would succeed her. He thought of England as a very rich and powerful country, and longed for the grandeurs that would be his when he became its king.

A few hours after Elizabeth's death in the March of 1603, one of her cousins, Sir Robert Carey, slipped away on horseback from the royal palace at Richmond. He set out on Thursday morning and rode hard, for he wished to be the first to tell James the great news. Spurring fast and changing his tired horses from time to time, he reached Doncaster that night. By midday on Saturday he was 330 miles on his way.

He hoped to be in Edinburgh by supper-time, but roads were very bad in those days. In winter they were often full of ruts or holes a foot deep, and Carey was riding too hard to go carefully. He had a nasty fall, and had to go so slowly for the last sixty miles that by the time he knocked at the gates of Holyrood House the King had gone to bed.

Bruised and blood-stained as he was, he was taken up to the King's room and told him the news of Elizabeth's death.

In three days he had ridden nearly 400 miles !



LIV

James I becomes Unpopular

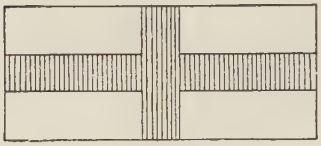
The English were pleased when James became King. They had been afraid for a long time there would be a civil war when Elizabeth died, and were glad everything had gone off so quietly.

James was crowned in Westminster Abbey, in the Coronation Chair with the stone under the seat which Edward I had brought from Scotland more than 300 years before—the stone which the Scots believed had been used by Jacob as his pillow. An old Scottish prophecy said that wherever that stone went a Scottish king would one day reign: now at last the Scots declared the prophecy was fulfilled.

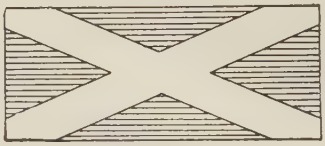
James had been popular when he first came into England, but he soon cured the English of liking him. He was very vain of his learning, and wanted to lecture every one who came near him ; and as he disagreed with most English people on every single point, this was a pity. His manner annoyed the English even more than his opinions. The Tudors had always been dignified and kingly ; there was nothing royal about James. As he

grew older he stumbled when he walked, stuttered when he talked, and had to be tied on to his horse when he wanted to ride.

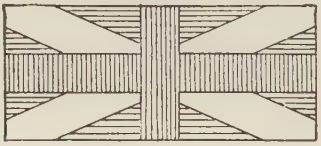
Of course he quarrelled with the English about money, for he imagined that as King of England he would be very



The English Flag, with St. George's Cross.



The Scottish Flag, with St. Andrew's Cross.



The first "Union Jack," with St. George's Cross and St. Andrew's Cross. This was first used when the Crowns of England and Scotland were joined in the reign of James I. The two Parliaments were not joined till the reign of Anne.

rich, while in reality the English Crown was very poor. He could only get enough money by grants from Parliament and, as Parliament soon learnt to distrust him, they were never willing to give him much. Things were not so bad as long as Elizabeth's shrewd minister, Robert Cecil, now Earl of Salisbury, was alive. But after he died James and his Parliament could not get on at all.

The first serious trouble was about the Roman

Catholics. James thought they were no longer dangerous and stopped fining them for absence from church. But this led to the discovery that there were so many more Romanists than they had known, that the Government was scared, and once more began collecting the fines.

The Romanists thought that at any moment a worse persecution might begin, and a few of them made a plot. They managed to rent a cellar which ran right under the Houses of Parliament and here under a pile of wood they laid twenty barrels of gunpowder. When the King came down to open Parliament they meant to make an explosion big enough to kill him and the members. One of the conspirators could not bear to think that his brother-in-law, who was a member of parliament, would be killed. He secretly sent him a mysterious letter : " They shall receive a terrible blow this Parliament, yet they shall not see who hurts them." The letter was shown to Salisbury who made a guess at its meaning.

Parliament was to open on November 5th. The night before the cellar was searched, and there they found Guy Fawkes and the barrels of gunpowder.

After this the persecution of the Roman Catholics became fiercer than ever. The bonfires which in Elizabeths reign they used to commemorate her accession they now made on November 5th to commemorate the Gunpowder Plot, and in the bonfires they generally burned an effigy of Guy Fawkes. Bonfire night is still kept up in many parts of England, and all over England we still call any one who looks like a scarecrow a " guy."

The Romanists would have been persecuted even more cruelly if the King had not prevented it, but he was inclined to protect them because he wanted to make friends

C S
King Powhatan comands C. Smith to be slaine, his
daughter Pokahontas begges his life his thankfullnes
and how he subiected 39 of their kings. reade the history.

[*From John Smith, "The General Historie of Virginia,"* 1624.

Raleigh's colony of Virginia first began to prosper under John Smith.

Smith was taken prisoner by the Indians, and Powhatan, their chief, meant to have him put to death; but the chief's daughter, Pocahontas, ran forward and begged his life.

with Spain. This was another cause of quarrel between James and the English; and the Spanish ambassador, who was supposed to have James under his thumb, was the most unpopular man in London.

Sir Walter Raleigh, the leader of the war party had been imprisoned, ever since the first year of this reign, because he was supposed to have been mixed up in a plot to upset the Government.

James did not execute him at once. Instead he shut him up in the Tower, and there he was a prisoner for nearly thirteen years. Raleigh felt like a bird in a cage ; he would do anything to get out, and when he knew James was badly in need of money he offered to lead an expedition to find a gold mine in Guiana. James wanted the gold, but he did not want war with Spain; so he sent Raleigh out but forbade him to injure the Spaniards. Raleigh had to drive off the Spaniards before he could look for the gold ; and when he returned to England without having discovered the gold, James put him to death under the old stale sentence. After this the English disliked James more than ever.

LV

The Pilgrim Fathers

The Puritans had been full of hope when James became King of England.

Knox had brought many of Calvin's ideas from Geneva to Scotland, and the Scottish churches were just what the English Puritans thought they would like—no bishops, no ornaments, no organs, no kneeling. They hoped James would help them to make the English Church like this too. But they found to their disappointment that this was not at all his idea. He had been glad to come to England because he wanted to get away from the Presbyterian ministers who treated him with so little

respect ; he certainly did not mean to have the same kind of thing here.

To please the Puritans he summoned a conference at Hampton Court. But it was soon clear that he was not at all in favour of the changes they wanted. " No bishop, no King," said James.

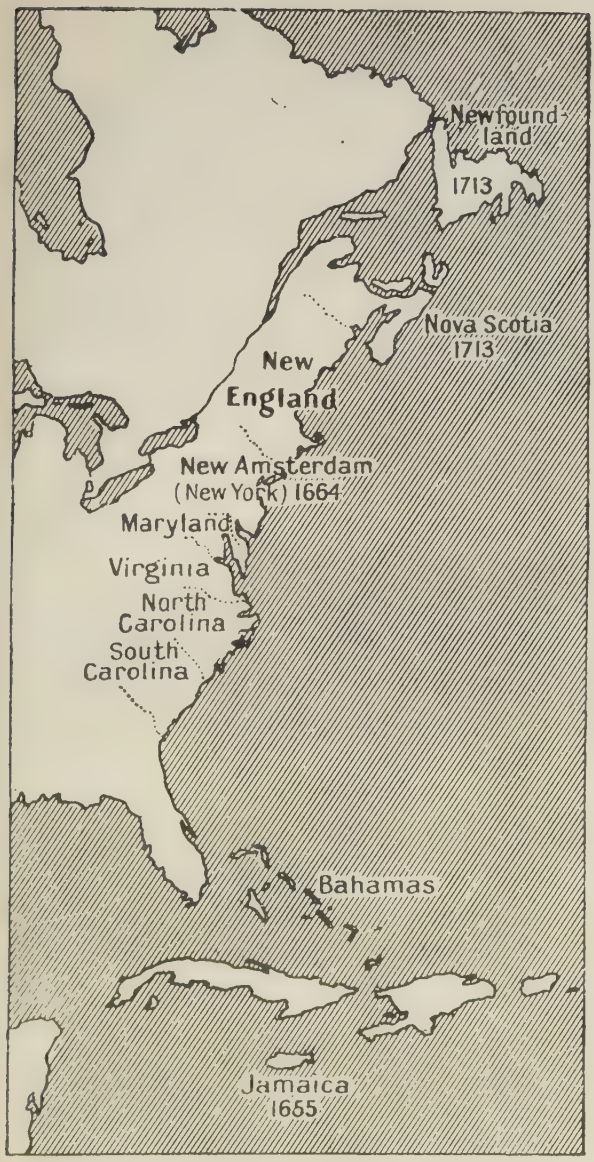
Only one good thing came out of the Hampton Court Conference: that was the new Translation of the Bible: the " Authorised Version," we call it.

The old translations of the Middle Ages had been taken from the " Vulgate," the Latin version of the Bible ; but early in Henry VIII's reign William Tyndale had begun a translation from the original Greek and Hebrew. It was considered very dangerous at that time to let uneducated people read the Bible for themselves. Tyndale had to get his translation printed abroad, and when it was brought to England so many copies of it were burned by the Bishop of London that only two copies still exist. It was from Tyndale's translation that the " Great Bible " was taken. It was Tyndale's translation that was used by the famous Committee, which made our Authorised Version, as the basis of their work.

The Puritan clergy began to despair of the Church of England after the Hampton Court Conference. Many of them were turned out of their livings. With them went their followers, and they formed little separate congregations, each governing itself. Independents they called themselves then ; Congregationalists we call them now.

Some of the Puritans could not rest in England at all. They determined to go to some country where they would be quite free to hold the meetings and religious services they wished. First they tried Holland : then they determined to go to the new lands beyond the Atlantic.

They set sail in a little ship, the *Mayflower*, and after



You will find this map useful when you read about our colonies in North America. Do not forget to look at it when you come to Chapters LV, LXX and LXXXV; and there is something that will make you want to look at it in Chapter LXVII.

(*N.B.* What do the dates under the names mean?)

two months at sea reached America. The coast they had touched was further north and much bleaker than the country Raleigh had chosen for his Virginian colony. Plymouth was the last town in England they had seen : " New Plymouth " they named their landing-place.

The Pilgrim Fathers, as their American descendants love to call them, suffered so terribly from sickness and hardship during their first winter that half of them died. But the rest went steadily on to build up the famous New England colonies.

LVI

The Men who made Experiments

Even after Cecil's death James could have had good advice if he had wanted it, for Francis Bacon, one of the cleverest Englishmen who ever lived, was one of his ministers.

Bacon's father had been Lord Keeper under Elizabeth; his aunt was married to Lord Burleigh, and Robert Cecil was his cousin. Francis was a clever boy and Elizabeth used jestingly to call him her young Lord Keeper. Every one thought he would get on well. He was full of ambition and, as he had such powerful relations, expected soon to have a great success. His father died, however, when Francis was only eighteen, the Cecils were jealous of him, and Lord Essex who befriended him, soon got into trouble. Bacon was willing to do anything to get on. When Essex was tried he took part in the prosecution in spite of all the kindness Essex had shown him. But even this did not help him much, and it was not till James's reign that he became really important.

When he was fifty-six he was made Lord Chancellor. He was a just judge, and when he heard that Parliament meant to impeach him for corruption he thought at first it was a trick. All his decisions had been fair, he said ; but he had taken presents from people whose cases he had to try, and Parliament, which meant to put down bribery, took his offices from him and forbade him to sit in Parliament again or to come near the Court.

Now that Bacon could not take any part in politics, he gave up all his time to the two things at which he was really best : writing and the study of science. Already in Elizabeth's reign he had published a book of essays, full of such pithy sensible remarks that they have become proverbs : " He that hath wife and children hath given hostages to Fortune " ; " Houses are built to live in not to look on " ; " Reading maketh a full man." He wrote one of the best histories in the English language. Then he turned back to his scientific work.

In the Middle Ages most people had based their ideas about science on Aristotle. As they considered him the greatest of the Greek philosophers they thought everything he said must be right. When they wanted to know a scientific fact they looked in Aristotle, and from the rules he laid down they argued what the fact must be. Even as late as Elizabeth's reign at the University of Oxford, a B.A. or M.A. was fined if he disagreed with Aristotle. At the University of Pisa the students were still obliged to learn his sayings by heart.

Bacon declared that this was the wrong way to study science. " Man is the servant and interpreter of nature," he said. If you want to know about nature it is no good arguing from rules which some one has laid down : you must find out about nature by observing and experimenting, and if you are to argue from your obser-

On the hill north of the river you see St. Paul's as it was before the Fire of London. In earlier times there had been a wooden steeple on the tower but this was blown down in Elizabeth's reign. It was on the top of this tower that some people suggested putting the Golden Hind.

In the south you see the Bear Garden, which was used for bear baiting, and the Globe Theatre. Shakespeare had a share in this theatre and many of his plays were acted here. Three years before there had been a great fire at the Globe Theatre. They had let off some cannon when they were acting Henry VIII, and this set fire to the theatre, and the whole theatre was burned down. But it had been rebuilt again before this illustration was made.

PART OF A VIEW OF LONDON, 1616.

vations and experiments, then you must have some rule of reasoning to help you to argue correctly. Rules of reasoning are as necessary for the mind as tools are for the hand. With these tools knowledge can be attained, and "Knowledge is Power."

Bacon was very keen on experiments "not fruit-bringing, but light-bringing experiments," he said. It was when making an experiment with some snow that he caught the cold that killed him.

Other people were making discoveries by observing and experimenting just as Bacon recommended, though Bacon himself does not seem to have known of them or taken any interest in their work. William Harvey, one of the most famous doctors who ever lived, was in London during the last eighteen years of Bacon's life there. He found out as much as it was possible to know without a microscope about the circulation of the blood and the working of the heart. In Italy Galileo was making even more wonderful discoveries in astronomy and physics.

Galileo found out about the pendulum by watching the lamps swing in Pisa Cathedral when the sacristan lighted them. He timed the swinging by the beating of his pulse, for he had no watch. He declared that Aristotle made a mistake when he said that heavy things fall to the ground faster than light ones: and he dropped a heavy and a light ball from the top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa to prove to the crowd below that they both reached the bottom together. He heard that a Dutch spectacle-maker had put two lenses together, and found that if he looked through them he could see people two miles away. Galileo made a telescope through which he could see the mountains in the moon, the difference between the stars and the planets, the spots

on the sun, and four of the moons of Saturn. He declared that the moon shone by light reflected from the sun, and that if you were in the moon the earth would shine in the same way. He taught his students that Copernicus's theory of the heavens was the true one, that the earth was not the centre of the universe, but travelled round the sun, and was only one of its smaller satellites.

Old-fashioned people who still believed that everything Aristotle said must be true were terribly shocked, and thought Galileo's telescope was a most impious instrument. He spent most of his life in Padua, where the Venetians protected him, but when he returned to Florence he came within the power of the Pope. He was fetched to Rome, brought before the Inquisition and made to recant everything that he had taught : and when he died, his son destroyed most of his manuscripts under the impression that this was a virtuous act!

LVII

Prince Henry and Princess Elizabeth

Prince Henry was nine years old when his father became King of England. James was in such a hurry to get to England that he could not wait to see his children ; but he wrote Henry a long letter and sent him a book he had written for him. At the beginning he put a sonnet :

> " Your father bids you study well and read
> How to become a perfect king indeed."

James really thought himself a perfect king : but the English had a very different opinion. They liked Prince Henry much better. Henry was very fond of riding, and

practising with a pike, and playing tennis and golf. He loved anything to do with the sea, and often visited Raleigh in his prison in the Tower. "No one but my father would keep such a bird in a cage," he said.

People looked forward to the time when Prince Henry would be Henry IX. It was a great blow to them when he fell ill with typhoid fever and died. To make it worse the doctors did not know what was the matter with him, and as people in those days were very suspicious, it was thought that he had been poisoned.

Henry and his sister Elizabeth had always been great friends; she was broken-hearted when he died. The doctors thought his illness might be infectious and would not let her go to him, and though she dressed up and tried to get past the guards in disguise, she was discovered and kept out of the room.

But soon afterwards a delightful time began for her. The young Elector Palatine, the leading Protestant Prince of Germany, had come to England. He and Elizabeth fell in love with each other, and they were married in the spring after Henry's death. The Court was full of gaiety once more. Francis Bacon, Inigo Jones the great architect, and all the poets and wits in London helped with pageants and decorations; and William Shakespeare, whom James admired as much as Queen Elizabeth had done and who had now made his fortune and was going to return to the fine house he had bought for himself in Stratford, wrote one of his last plays for the wedding festivities.

James I *m.* Anne of Denmark

Henry, Prince of Wales	Charles *m.* Henrietta Maria	Elizabeth *m.* the Elector Palatine

LVIII

The Queen of Hearts

Elizabeth went to Germany and her life in Heidelburg, the beautiful old town above the Rhine, was at first very happy. Her husband was popular, and when the old Emperor died the Bohemians determined to elect him king. Germany at that time was divided into a great many different states, each with its own prince or duke. Austria was the chief of these states. For hundreds of years it had been ruled by the Hapsburgs, and for hundreds of years its archduke had been chosen Emperor.

For nearly a century the Bohemians had always chosen a Hapsburg to rule over them. But the Bohemians were strongly Protestant. They did not want the Hapsburg Ferdinand to govern them when the Emperor Matthias died, for he had been brought up by the Jesuits and was already well known as an enemy of the Protestants. So they sent for the Elector Palatine.

Frederick and Elizabeth were King and Queen of Bohemia for just one winter ; then they were driven first from Bohemia and later from their own principality on the Rhine. Trouble had been brewing between the Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists for many years, and the election of Frederick by the Bohemians was like a spark which sets fire to a house. The Catholics took the side of the Emperor Ferdinand, while most of the Protestants supported the Elector. Spain joined in because the Hapsburgs always backed each other. Denmark fought because its famous King, Christian IV, did not want Austria meddling in the Baltic. Sweden came in because King Gustavus Adolphus was the

greatest Protestant soldier in Europe. France took part because it hated the Hapsburgs. But England could do next to nothing, for the navy was in such a deplorable state that the English could not take a serious part in any foreign war.

Peace was not made till 1648, and long before this Germany was ruined. In some places only one man in six was left ; in some only one in ten. In the north, where there used to be flocks of sheep, there were now only wolves. Many tracts of land which had once been cultivated fields were covered with forest.

Bohemia had lost all its liberties ; three-quarters of its people had disappeared ; and out of every six villages only one or two were left standing. For nearly 300 years you could hardly call it a nation. It was only after the Great War that it became free again, and came back on to the map as Czecho-Slovakia.

When the war ended the Elector Palatine was dead and Elizabeth was a refugee bringing up her children in Holland. Yet she still managed in spite of all her misfortunes to charm every one by her loveliness and sweetness, and it was in the midst of her troubles that the most beautiful of all the many poems about her was written :

" You meaner beauties of the night,
That poorly satisfy our eyes
More by your number than your light ;
You common people of the skies ;
What are you when the moon shall rise ?

" You violets that first appear,
By your pure purple mantles known
Like the proud virgins of the year,
As if the spring were all your own ;
What are you when the rose is blown ?

" So, when my mistress shall be seen
In form and beauty of her mind,
By virtue first, then choice, a Queen,
Tell me if she were not designed
The eclipse and glory of her kind ? "

LIX

Grotius in Holland

Hugo Grotius was born at Delft in Holland in 1583. The Dutch were in the middle of their great struggle with Spain. When Hugo was a month old, William the Silent was murdered ; when he was three Sidney was killed; when he was five the Spanish Armada came sailing up the Channel, and the Dutch blockaded their ports to prevent the Spanish going out to join it.

By the time Hugo was grown up the Spanish soldiers had been driven out, and the " United Provinces," as the country was called, were really free.

The people soon began to get over the long wars. They farmed well and were daring fishermen and bold sailors. They formed a company to trade with the East Indies, they drove the Portuguese out of Ceylon and the Spice Islands, and pushed the English out of the Russian trade.

Some of the keenest brains in the world were in Holland, for it became a refuge for Huguenots escaping from France, and for Jews driven out of Spain and Portugal. The University of Leyden, founded to commemorate the courage of the citizens during the great siege, was becoming one of the most famous Universities in Europe. The Dutch were full of ideas and skill : they invented

Vermeer, the Dutch artist, painted this picture when William of Orange who afterwards became William III of England, was young.

It shows the kind of houses the Dutch lived in. Most Dutch houses were full of furniture and ornaments. Vermeer has moved some of the things to make his picture better.

The lady standing at the back of the room is looking at the Virginals ; sometimes perhaps she also looks at her own reflection in the glass above.

The Dutch were very much interested in perspective and in reflection, and Vermeer has arranged this picture so that he can practise both.

microscopes, pendulum clocks, a good system of taxation, newspapers and national debts.

We know a great deal about life in Holland at this time, for the Dutch, who seemed to be clever at everything, just then were specially clever at painting. The Dutch loved to hang up in their homes little pictures of themselves in their daily life. We can see in the pictures which have come down to us their neat rooms and gardens, their fine, trim clothes, their musical instruments, and the glass and pictures and maps which, now that they were rich, they were able to collect. We know their faces well from the portraits of Rembrandt and Frans Hals, their houses and gardens from Jan Steen and Pieter de Hoogh, and we can picture for ourselves the prosperous, capable men among whom Hugo Grotius grew up, and the pleasant, comfortable lives his fellow citizens were living by the time he became a man.

Hugo himself was very much admired for his learning, even while he was a boy. His father was burgo-master of Leyden, and Hugo was a student at the famous university and one of its most celebrated scholars. He had become a great and successful man before he was thirty-six. Then his troubles began, for he became mixed up in the religious quarrels which had broken out in Holland, and was condemned to be imprisoned for life.

His wife came to join him in his prison. He had plenty of books, and he worked hard at the Latin and Greek he loved ; but his wife determined that her husband should not be shut up for life, and she made a plan for his escape.

Now and then he was allowed to send a chest to a friend of his with his washing and the books he no longer wanted inside. After a time the warders became careless and ceased to look in the chest. Madam Grotius saw her

Mierevelt. *Rischgitz.*

Hugo Grotius, 1583-1645.

Facing page 174.

chance. Next time the chest was sent out it had in it, no books, but *Grotius himself*.

It was carried safely to the house of his friend. Then Grotius dressed up like a bricklayer and escaped to Paris.

LX

Grotius Looks for the Law of Nations

The Thirty Years' War had broken out in Germany before Grotius was imprisoned, and stories of the terrible things that were happening there were soon carried across the frontiers to other countries. Hugo had grown up among men who remembered the horrors of the Spanish wars in the Netherlands, and he could remember himself something of their fear and terror in his own early childhood.

Seven years after the beginning of the Thirty Years' War Grotius published his great book. *The Law of War*, it was called at first ; *The Law of War and Peace* it was called later.

" I saw prevailing throughout the Christian World a licence in making war of which even barbarous nations would have been ashamed," he wrote, " recourse being had to arms for slight reason or no reason. When arms were once taken up all reverence for law, divine or human, was thrown away, just as if men were henceforth authorised to commit all crimes without restraint."

In the Middle Ages the States of Europe had thought of themselves as part of one great system with the Emperor and Pope at its head. Now that idea had disappeared altogether. The States of Europe thought of

themselves as independent nations without any duties to each other. Each nation had been anxious to get rich and powerful as quickly as possible, and in the scramble the idea of right and wrong had been quite forgotten.

Macchiavelli, the Italian writer who was most admired by the statesmen of the sixteenth century, had written as if there could be no right and wrong where nations were concerned. People would have thought from his book that the best statesman was the man who had fewest scruples and was quickest at outwitting and deceiving other people. The politicians looked upon this book as a kind of Bible ; but ordinary people thought very differently, and as Macchiavelli's Christian name was "Niccolo," they called the devil after him—" Old Nick."

Grotius thought that Macchiavelli had got hold of the wrong end of the stick. He declared that there must be a right and wrong between nations as well as between individuals, in war as well as in peace. That, he said, was the Law of Nature made by God which had existed before there was any other kind of law. The Law of Nature ought to be the Law of Nations, and to govern the way nations treated each other.

People read Grotius's book and they said he must be right. Clearly it was madness for nations to destroy each other as they were doing, and to ruin the civilisation they had created with so much pain and difficulty. Ever since Grotius's book was written people have been trying to build up some kind of International Law which should rule between nations just as national law rules between individuals. Now, at last, they are trying to make an international body to judge and enforce International Law. That international body is the famous League of Nations.

LXI

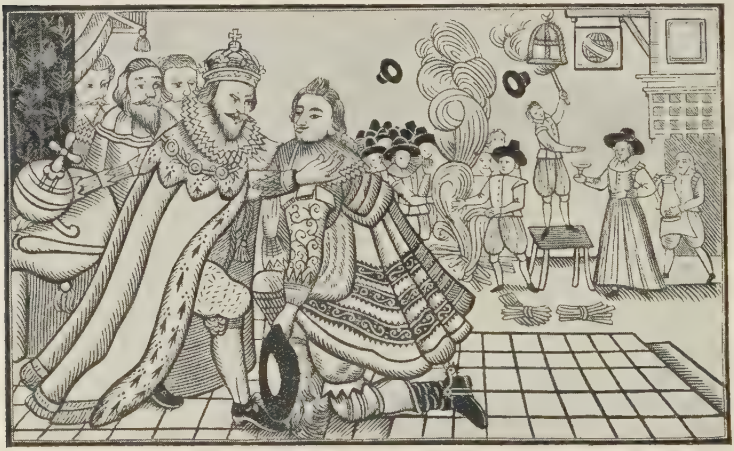
Charles I

Charles I was three years old when his father became King of England. He was a delicate little boy and was only just beginning to talk. His legs were so weak that his elder brother used to tease him ; Henry said that when he became King, Charles should be Archbishop of Canterbury so that he could wear a long robe and hide his spindly shanks.

The English did not like Charles nearly as well as Henry, and it was a dreadful disappointment to them when Henry died and Charles became the heir. He was only once really popular. James was very anxious to arrange a marriage between Charles and the Infanta of Spain, so Charles and the Duke of Buckingham, the King's great favourite, went off to Madrid thinking they could soon get the Spaniards to agree. But the Spaniards had not the least intention of allowing such a marriage. When Charles came back without the Spanish princess all London rejoiced, and for a little while this made Charles quite a popular prince.

Soon after his father died Charles married the French Princess Henrietta Maria. She was the daughter of Henry IV of France, but he had been murdered when she was a baby, and she had been brought up by her mother, who belonged to the famous Medici family. The English did not like this marriage. They were jealous of Henrietta Maria's influence over Charles, and they were angry with Charles because he had promised that she and her servants should have their own services in the private chapel in the Palace.

Charles was now twenty-five, tall and graceful, very different from the sickly little boy Prince Henry used to tease. He loved beautiful things of all sorts, and was so skilful in choosing pictures that, if we had kept the collection he made, we should have the finest National Gallery in the world. He knew better than any other king we have ever had what was really good and the por-



[*From a Broadside in the Collection of the Soc. of Antiquaries.*

A picture of Prince Charles coming home to his father without the Spanish Infanta.

traits painted by the artist he employed, Antony van Dyck, are still among our greatest treasures.

Now Charles was King the life at Court became very different. The English were no longer shocked by the drunken and disorderly ways which had scandalised them in James's reign, for Charles was always well behaved and dignified. He loved to have everything beautiful and seemly in his surroundings, and in all things graceful and exquisite decoration came into fashion. We

can see this in the fine and ornate clothes they wore, in the beautiful and well proportioned furniture of the time, in their elaborate needlework and in all the dainty fantastic ornament they brought into their poetry. Their songs are full of pretty fancies and quaint motives. Sometimes they carried their love of ornament to absurd lengths, and wrote a poem in the shape of its subject, an altar or a pair of wings !

Easter Wings

Lord, who createst man in wealth and store,
Though foolishly he lost the same,
Decaying more and more :
Till he became
Most poor :

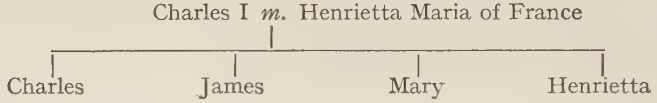
With thee
Oh let me rise
As larks, harmoniously,
And sing this day thy victories :
Then shall the fall further the flight in me.

These people who wanted ornament and beauty everywhere else wanted it in their churches too. The Elizabethans had made their houses fine, but had left the churches shabby and untidy. But in Charles's reign the King and his adviser, Bishop Laud, were determined that they should be kept clean and fair. Since they expressed their feelings about other things with grace and adornment, they wanted the services of their churches to be interesting and beautiful too.

They thought of the decorations of the church as

symbols, not as mere ornaments. They liked to kneel and to bow; for kneeling and bowing symbolised their feelings of humility and reverence, and increased them. They could not understand that there were people in the world to whom stained glass windows, hymns, and changes of posture were hindrances and not helps.

But the Puritans thought the prophets and saints in the windows were idolatrous; they declared that only psalms ought to be sung in church; and they believed the kneeling and bowing of the Cavaliers (as Charles's followers were to be called later on) were heathenish and hypocritical.



LXII

Charles Quarrels with the Commons

The English soon found that they did not agree with Charles any better than with his father. James's favourite, Buckingham, became Charles's great friend. Laud, whom the Puritans regarded as their worst enemy, became one of his chief advisers. Parliament quarrelled with Charles even more fiercely than it had done with James.

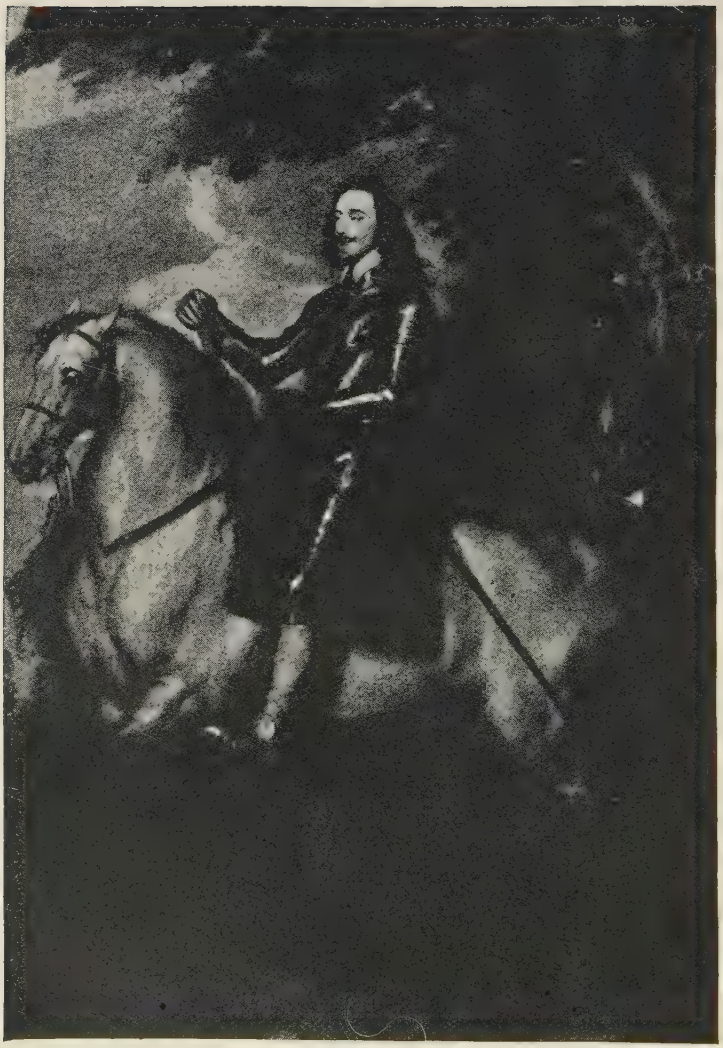
James got on so badly with Parliament that he had ruled from 1611 to 1621 without calling it at all except for a fortnight in 1614; as nothing came of the meeting in 1614 this was called the Addled Parliament.

People did not want any more Addled Parliaments, so when Charles came to the throne they kept him short of money. If he had not enough money they thought he would not dissolve Parliament before it had had time to pass laws and make improvements.

When the House of Commons had offended James by expressing an opinion on his foreign policy he had ordered them not to meddle with "mysteries of state;" and when they protested that they had a right to freedom of speech, James had torn the page on which the protest was written out of the journals of the House. Parliament did not intend to be treated like that again, so they kept Charles short of cash. Charles resented this very much as he wanted to play a part in European politics.

At this time France was really governed by Cardinal Richelieu. Richelieu thought that the only chance of making France strong, peaceful, and law-abiding, was to bring the whole country under the rule of the King. This was difficult, for the nobles were very independent, and so were the Huguenots. When Henry IV was received into the Roman Church he had promised his old friends that their religion should not be interfered with, and to safeguard it he gave into their hands four strongholds. Richelieu had come to the conclusion that he would never have an orderly country while these fortified places remained in Huguenot hands, and he laid siege to La Rochelle, the chief of them. Buckingham had gone out with a small fleet to help the garrison of Rochelle, but his expedition was a failure, and he was stabbed in the streets of Portsmouth before he could go out again. Charles thought the speeches made against the Duke in Parliament had stirred up his enemies, and he felt very bitter towards the Parliamentary leaders.

Though Charles had only been King for a little over



[*By permission of the Trustees of the National Gallery.*

CHARLES I.

From the painting by Charles I's favourite artist, Anthony van Dyck.

three years there had already been three general elections, for he did not get on with the first two Parliaments, and both had been dissolved after a few months. The third Parliament, which met in 1628, was famous because it passed the Petition of Right and made Charles consent to it. In this Charles promised not to take "any gift, loan, tax or such like charge without common consent by Act of Parliament," not to imprison his subjects without stating the reason, not to billet soldiers in their houses, and not to try his subjects by martial law. We can see from the list of things the Commons made Charles promise not to do how he had been governing during the first three years of the reign.

While this Parliament was prorogued, Buckingham was assassinated, and Charles collected the customs duties, though they had not been sanctioned by Parliament. When Parliament met again in 1629 it was in a very bitter state of mind, and so was Charles.

The quarrel between them came to a head over the customs duties, or Tunnage and Poundage, as they were generally called. These were the taxes on goods brought into the country from abroad. The right to collect them was generally granted to the King for life at the beginning of his reign. Parliament had not yet granted them to Charles, for they did not want to give him a revenue which would make him independent of them. Charles collected them without authority from Parliament, for he said that the right to collect them was part of his prerogative ; it belonged to him as a King. As the judges had declared in James's reign that the King had a right to put on new customs duties without consulting Parliament Charles had some excuse for taking this view.

The Commons felt, however, that if that was the law,

the law must be altered. They knew Charles meant to dissolve Parliament, and they thought that if he could go on collecting the customs duties without their consent he would never be obliged to summon a Parliament again. They determined to pass a resolution forbidding it.

Charles had ordered the Speaker to adjourn, and the Speaker rose to do so ; but two members held him in the Chair by main force, for the House of Commons is only considered to be sitting when the Speaker is in the Chair, and if he left the Chair they could not pass any resolution. The King sent for the mace, but the doors were locked ; and in the hubbub, with the King's messenger knocking on the door, the resolution had been passed.

Then the Commons left the House, and Parliament did not meet again for eleven years.

LXIII

Charles takes to "Thorough"

Charles's chief friends during these eleven years were the Queen and Laud, whom he made Archbishop of Canterbury. But his best adviser was Thomas Wentworth, whom he made Earl of Strafford.

Strafford was a Yorkshire squire. He had at first opposed the King and helped to secure the passing of the Petition of Right, but he thought the Commons had gone much too far, and as he loved order above everything he came over to the King's side. Like Richelieu he came to think that only the King could give the country a strong and orderly government, and he had come to the conclusion that a strong and orderly government was more important than anything else. Nowadays

he would be called a Fascist : in those days he was nicknamed " Black Tom Tyrant."

Strafford hated the dawdling way in which the law courts tried cases and in which the King's bills were paid. " Lady Delay," he said, was his greatest enemy, and " Thorough " his watchword.

Charles first sent him to govern in the north of England. Afterwards he went to Ireland. But though he made many improvements there, the Irish hated him, for he never consulted them or told them what he was aiming at, and when he left they rose in rebellion and undid all his work.

Good government is always expensive and Charles had much difficulty in getting enough money without Parliament. He went on collecting Tunnage and Poundage and forced loans, and hunted up many old forgotten laws and fined people for breaking them ; but he still had not a large enough revenue. Then his ministers suggested Ship Money. The seaport towns had always been required to supply the King with ships in time of war ; Charles declared that he wanted more ships to put down the pirates, and offered to let the ports provide money instead of ships. Next year he asked for the same thing again, but he said it was not fair that only the ports should pay, and asked for Ship Money from inland towns too. A year later he levied Ship Money again. Then people saw that it would become a regular tax and that Charles might be able to do without Parliament for ever : and John Hampden, a Buckinghamshire squire, refused to pay.

It was not till Charles was compelled to call a Parliament that people had a chance to show their feelings. Laud did not approve of the Scottish services and prepared a Prayer Book which he ordered the Scottish ministers

Photo.] [*Mansell.*

Prince William of Orange and Princess Mary, the eldest daughter of Charles I. This picture, like the portrait of Charles I on page 182, was painted by Anthony van Dyck.

to use. Jenny Geddes had gone to church at St. Giles's, Edinburgh, carrying a folding stool to keep a place for her mistress, who did not mean to come till it was time for the sermon. When the minister began to read the new English prayers, Jenny felt so furious that she picked up her stool and threw it at him, and there was such an uproar in the church that the service came to an end.

Many of the Scots felt just as angry as Jenny Geddes at the idea of using an English Prayer Book, and a year later a Scottish army marched against Charles, determined to have no more interference with their religion. This army was really dangerous : Scotland was still rather a lawless country, and most Scots kept weapons and knew something of fighting, and their leaders had served under Gustavus Adolphus in the Thirty Years' War.

Early in 1640 Charles had called the " Short Parliament," which only sat for three months. But before the end of 1640 the Scots marched right into England, and this compelled Charles to call a Parliament which was not dissolved for nearly twenty years.

LXIV

King Pym

The Long Parliament met first in 1640 and set to work at once to put an end to " Thorough."

They passed an act making it illegal for the King to govern more than three years without a Parliament, and arranging that if the King did not summon Parliament other people could do so ; they abolished the Star Chamber and the other courts which had been copied from it; they passed laws forbidding the collection of

customs duties without a Parliamentary grant and making illegal the various dodges Charles had devised for getting money without Parliament's consent ; and they impeached Strafford and Laud.

It was difficult to prove that Strafford had been a traitor to the country. In the end they gave it up and passed a Bill of Attainder against him ordering his execution. Every Act of Parliament had to be signed by the King, and Strafford could not be executed till Charles had signed this bill.

" If my own person only were in danger I would gladly venture it to save Lord Strafford's life," said Charles, " but seeing my wife and children and all my kingdom are concerned in it I am forced to give way." For Charles was afraid for the Queen, and dared not refuse Parliament anything.

So Strafford was beheaded.

At this time the most powerful man in England was John Pym. He had been a member of six Parliaments before the Long Parliament, and he was so clever at managing his fellow-members that many people called him " King Pym."

Parliament had passed a bill saying that it could not be dissolved without its own consent, and Charles agreed to this also. When they had got Charles to consent to this bill, and to the execution of Strafford, they felt they could do whatever they liked.

But they were no longer quite sure what they wanted, and even King Pym with all his skill could not keep his followers together. They were all quite certain they did not want any more " Thorough," but they were not sure what they would have in its place. Most people felt Charles was slippery and not to be trusted, but many of them thought things would be worse if all his power were

The Execution of Strafford.
Note the Tower of London in the background.

taken away and given to Parliament. Most people felt it was a mistake to persecute the Puritans and drive them out of the country, but many people objected to the idea that Puritanism should be forced on every one. King Pym found has followers were falling away from him.

Now that the Commons were beginning to quarrel among themselves, Charles thought he saw his chance. He decided to impeach Hampden, Pym and three others. The next day he came down to the House of Commons to arrest them himself. But while Charles was on his way these five members slipped out by the river stairs and went by boat to the city where the Lord Mayor could protect them. Charles entered the House, leaving his guard in the passage, and going to the Speaker asked for the men he had come to fetch. The Speaker dropped on his knees. " May it please Your Majesty," he said, " I have neither eyes to see nor tongue to speak in this place but as the House is pleased to direct me, whose servant I am here."

" Well," said Charles, " I see all the birds are flown." Telling the Commons that if they did not send the five members to him he would find them for himself, he walked out of the House.

The members of the House of Commons had suspected for some time that Charles meant to use force against them. Now his behaviour and the noise of the armed men he had brought with him made them feel quite sure. Both sides were afraid. Charles took the Queen and his children away from London and two days later the five members came back to Westminster.

The Parliament men grew more and more bitter. When the people of Kent sent them a petition in support of the King, it was burnt by the hangman, and when they sent another, Sir Richard Lovelace, who presented

it, was imprisoned. It was then that Lovelace wrote his famous poem:

To Althea from Prison

" Stone walls do not a prison make
Nor iron bars a cage ;
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for an hermitage ;
If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soul am free,
Angels alone, that soar above,
Enjoy such liberty."

Both sides were busy preparing for war.

LXV

Charles Fights the Roundheads

Charles left London in January, 1642; he never saw his capital again till he returned nearly seven years later to be put to death. During those years he often tried to reach it, for London was the strongest place in England, and he knew well that if he could hold London he would win.

But the Londoners had been angry with Charles's government during the years of " Thorough," and they now sided with the Parliament. They were the strongest support the Parliament had ; for the London Militia were the finest infantry in the country, the London merchants were the richest, and London itself was the best base for an army.

While the Parliament had the best infantry, Charles had the best cavalry. Most of the nobles and country gentry sided with Charles and brought with them their tenants and servants, who had been accustomed to horses and riding all their lives. Charles had the best cavalry leader also, for his nephew, Prince Rupert, joined him. Rupert was the son of the Electress Elizabeth. He had been born during the winter she had been Queen of Bohemia.

[*From a Broadside in the British Museum.*

A comic picture of the Roundheads and Cavaliers setting their dogs at each other.

Though he was only twenty-two he had already done some fighting in Germany, and he introduced into England the Swedish tactics Gustavus Adolphus had used there, teaching his English horsemen to charge three-deep instead of in the old, lumbering, six-deep formation.

Rupert with his cavalry would dash into the battle driving the enemy's soldiers in confusion off the field : but he often grew so excited that he forgot to look

what was happening to the rest of his uncle's troops, and he sometimes came back after a successful chase to find that the rest of the royal army had been beaten.

While the cavaliers had fine horsemen and good captains, they were terribly short of money. It was not easy to collect taxes in such unsettled times, and Charles often had to depend on what his followers would give him. Some of the nobles equipped troops at their own expense, and the country gentry and the Oxford and Cambridge Colleges melted down their silver dishes and tankards for the King's cause. Even so, however, Charles was very poor. The Roundheads, as the Parliament men were called, were better off for, as the fleet sided with them, they could collect taxes in the ports and London, and all the richest part of England was in their power.

The first battle of the war was fought at Edge Hill. Rupert with a dashing charge drove the Roundhead cavalry before him and chased them to Kineton; but then he let his men stop to plunder the enemy's baggage, and when he got back he found that his uncle had been half beaten.

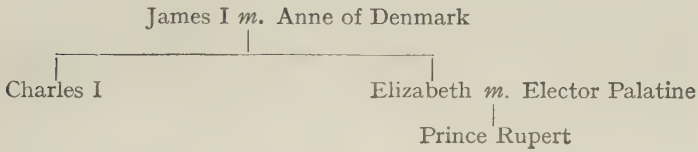
Charles marched on towards London and got as far as Turnham Green. There the train-bands had come out to meet him and stood barring his way. They did not like the idea of attacking their King, and the two armies stood facing each other, until in the end the Royalists turned and marched away.

Charles never had such a chance again. Next year his armies won victories in Yorkshire, and Cornwall, and near Bristol, and he hoped they would now march on London. But the generals could not persuade the men to leave their own counties while there were Roundhead garrisons in Hull and Plymouth and Gloucester which might sally out to burn and rob their homes. And the

Adapted from map supplied] [*By George Philip & Son.*

This map is useful when you read about the Civil War of Charles I's reign. The shading shows the parts of England and Wales which supported Charles or which he had conquered by the Autumn of 1643.

year after the Scots marched down into Yorkshire to help the Roundheads in their victory over Rupert at Marston Moor, and John Hampden's cousin, Oliver Cromwell, had begun to take the lead in the Parliamentary armies and to see that no more muddles were made.



LXVI

Colonel Cromwell's Ironsides

Oliver Cromwell was over forty when the war between Cavaliers and Roundheads broke out, and till then he had never done anything very important. He had farmed his own land and served as a magistrate, but he was not a rich man, and though he had been to Cambridge he cared very little for books, and much preferred "games of football, cudgels and any other boisterous sport."

When he came up to serve in the Long Parliament, he was soon in the thick of all the business, for he was a cousin of John Hampden and a zealous Puritan, and though he was badly dressed, not at all good looking, and had a voice "sharp and unmusical," he spoke so earnestly that he was "very much hearkened to." But it was not till the war broke out that he became a leader.

He fought at Edge Hill, and noticed there the dash and spirit of Rupert's cavalry. "Our troops," he complained to his cousin, John Hampden, "are most of them old decayed serving men and tapsters and such kind of fellows. Their troops are gentlemen's sons. Do you think that the spirits of such base and mean fellows will ever be able to encounter gentlemen that have honour and courage and resolution in them? We must get men of a spirit that will be likely to go as far as gentlemen will go." John Hampden said he thought it was a good notion but not practicable. Oliver thought otherwise. He went back to his home county and began to collect the kind of men he wanted. "If you choose godly honest men to be captains, honest men will follow them." His officers were often rough fellows, but, said Cromwell, "I would rather have a plain russet-coated captain that knows what he fights for and loves what he knows than what you call a gentleman and nothing else." Very soon he was able to boast that he had "a lovely company," all "honest sober Christians." They were as brave as Rupert's followers and their discipline was much better. Cromwell's Ironsides, as they were called, never lost a victory because they stopped to plunder the baggage wagons!

By 1644 Cromwell had chased the cavaliers out of the country round his home, and was able to march north and take part in the defeat of Rupert at Marston Moor. By 1645 the Roundhead army had been remodelled in imitation of Cromwell's scheme, and with Cromwell in command of the cavalry beat the King completely at Naseby. A year later Charles took refuge with the Scots, and when the Scots went home he was left as a prisoner with the Roundheads.

For two years no one knew what would happen. The

Photo. Mansell] [*National Portrait Gallery.*

OLIVER CROMWELL.

You will notice the plain Puritan collar.

Scots and the Parliamentary leaders and the army all hoped to come to an agreement with Charles; but Charles shilly-shallied, trying to see which of them would

give him most power, and presently fighting broke out again.

At last the army determined to put an end to this state of things. They thought there would never be peace in the country as long as Charles was alive. They brought Charles up to London and had him tried and condemned in Westminster Hall.

Charles was beheaded on January 30th. It was a bitter morning and Charles, who shivered with the cold, put on an extra shirt, for he was afraid the Roundhead troopers who guarded him would fancy he was trembling with fear. Whitehall was crowded with soldiers, but beyond them was a great silent crowd. Charles mounted the scaffold ; then when he had prayed he held out his hands as a sign to the headsman. When the executioner held up his head a great groan went through the crowd.

Every one was touched by the pity and dignity of Charles's end. Andrew Marvell, even when he was writing a panegyric on Cromwell himself, remembered and wrote of it—

> " He nothing common did, or mean,
> Upon that memorable scene,
> But with his keener eye
> The axe's edge did try;
> Nor called the gods in vulgar spite
> To vindicate his helpless might,
> But bowed his comely head
> Down, as upon a bed."

The figure of him which was set up later in Whitehall is said to be the most beautiful statue in London, and the verses which have been written about it form one of the loveliest of modern poems :

" Comely and calm, he rides
Hard by his own Whitehall.
Only the night wind glides:
No crowds, nor rebels, bawl.

" Alone he rides, alone,
The fair and fatal king:
Dark night is all his own,
That strange and solemn thing.

" Vanquished in life, his death
By beauty made amends;
The passing of his breath
Won his defeated ends.

" Brief life and hapless ? Nay:
Through death, life grew sublime.
Speak after sentence ? Yea ;
And to the end of time."

LXVII

The Lord Protector

Now that the King was dead, Cromwell and the army hoped for peace. But they soon found their hopes were vain.

The Royalists hated Cromwell ; the Irish had massacred many of the English settlers ; the Scots wanted to make the Prince of Wales king. Cromwell had to spend the autumn of the year in cruel fighting in Ireland, and six months later had to go to Scotland. Even after he had beaten the Scots at Dunbar

and at Worcester, there was still trouble, for the Cavaliers could not endure the rule of the Commonwealth and there was more than one rising.

Even those who wished for a Commonwealth could not agree with Cromwell how it was to be governed. Cromwell thought England should be ruled by Parliament, and two Parliaments were chosen while he was Lord Protector ; but though he turned out all those members who seemed to him particularly unreasonable and likely to make trouble, he found the remaining members so unpractical that he could not work with them.

The government was expensive, and people hated the heavy taxes as much as they hated the idea of being ruled by soldiers. England seemed to be growing duller every day. The theatres had been closed by the Puritans, who thought acting wrong. Bear-baiting and cock-fighting were forbidden, and so were the old festivals and Maypole dances. Horse racing was stopped because it was said that the Royalists made plots at the race-meetings.

There was grumbling and criticism everywhere. Some of this was in talk and some of it in print. Cromwell's secretary, John Milton, answered some of the pamphlets written against him. Twelve years earlier, in the days of the Long Parliament, Milton had himself written the most famous pamphlet ever published in English—*Areopagitica*, as he called it—to persuade Parliament not to interfere with the free printing of books.

" I deny not," wrote Milton, " but that it is of greatest concernment to have a vigilant eye how books demean themselves as well as men : for books are not absolutely dead things, but do contain a potency of life in them to be as active as that soul was whose progeny they are.

C. Landseer (detail). *Rischgitz.*

Cromwell at Naseby.

Facing page 200.

As good almost kill a man as kill a good book; who kills a man kills a reasonable creature, God's image; but he who destroys a good book kills reason itself. A good book is the precious life-blood of a master-spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.

"Lords and Commons of England, consider what nation it is whereof ye are and whereof ye are the governors: a nation not slow and dull, but of a quick, ingenious, and piercing spirit. Where there is much desire to learn, there of necessity will be much arguing, much writing, many opinions; for opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making.

"Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks. Methinks I see her as an eagle mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full mid-day beam, purging and unscaling her long abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance, while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds flutter about amazed at what she means, and in their envious gabble would prognostigate a year of sects and schisms."

Poor Cromwell, who had hoped that all the quarrelling and plotting would be ended if he could get rid of King Charles, was worn out with the ten years of "sects and schisms," squabbles and divisions, which he had had to endure.

He was more successful abroad than at home. Blake, one of the greatest of English sailors, was in command of the navy, and Blake and Cromwell between them made the name of England respected all over Europe. The English fleet put down piracy, held its own against the Dutch, and captured Jamaica from the Spaniards.

But it probably pleased Cromwell more than anything else to find that he had enough influence abroad to stop the persecution of the old Protestant sects of Savoy.

LXVIII

Charles II comes Home

When Cromwell died in 1658 people did not know how to go on with the government. They tried making Oliver's son Protector ; they tried fetching back the remaining members of the Long Parliament. At last, in the spring of 1660, the Long Parliament dissolved itself, and the Prince of Wales, Charles I's eldest son, was invited to come back.

Charles II was exactly thirty. Even as a tiny baby he had been so dark that his mother had written to her greatest friend : " I will send you his portrait when he is a little fairer, at present he is so black I am ashamed of him." Now he was grown up he was tall and swarthy, rather like his mother's great ancestor, Lorenzo de Medici, to look at : and like his mother's father, Henry IV of France, in his good nature, his witty speech and his dislike of books.

When his father died the Scots had tried to make him King. After the battle of Worcester a price had been put on his head, and he had been in hiding for six weeks before he escaped to France. Once he hid in an oak tree while Cromwell's soldiers passed to and fro beneath its boughs hunting for him. Once he dressed up as the servant of a royalist lady, and was nearly discovered because, when he went into the kitchen, they asked him to turn the spit, and he did not know how.

For eight years after this he wandered about Europe with nothing to do, and very little to live upon. When he returned to England it was no wonder that the chief thing on which he was determined was that he would never go on his travels again.

The English made great rejoicings at his return. They

[*From an engraving by Romeyn de Hodge.*

Charles II's Coronation Procession.

were tired of the stern rule of the Protector, and of the sober and serious way they had been obliged to live. The theatres were opened, and cock-fighting and horse-racing came back into fashion. Gay clothes and balls and feasts filled every one's minds.

We know a good deal of how the Londoners lived in those days from the secret diary of Samuel Pepys. Pepys wrote in cypher, and as he thought no one could

read what he said, he did not mind what he put down. But the cypher has been translated, and we can read for ourselves about his amusements and all the gossip he heard.

In such a time as this the people who remained Puritan were very unpopular. Every one made fun of them, and the squires who had been obliged to sell their land to pay the fines and taxes of the Commonwealth time, and the clergy who had been turned out of their homes because they would not give up using the Prayer Book, were determined that the Puritans should not get the upper hand again. They were forbidden to serve on town councils and their ministers were not allowed to hold services, to teach in schools, or to come near any of the large towns.

Many of the Puritan ministers and their followers broke these laws. In some places the prisons were full of Quakers, and George Fox, the famous founder of the Society of Friends, was in gaol again and again. But the most famous imprisonment was that of John Bunyan, the Baptist preacher.

Bunyan was a brasier or tinker by trade. He had been born in a poor cottage near Bedford and had been very gay and wild as a boy. After going off soldiering he returned to the village and became the leader of all the lads in dancing, bell-ringing and other sports. He was specially noted for his bad language, and people declared that he was "the ungodliest fellow for swearing that ever they heard." But almost as soon as he was grown up he began to change. He gave up all his amusements, thought of nothing but religion, and spent all his time in preaching. Very soon he was as famous for his sermons as he had been for his oaths, and people from all parts of the country wanted to hear him. Many

people came to consult him, but others "were angry with the tinker because he strove to mend souls as well as kettles and pans." Some people called him a Jesuit and others a highwayman !

When Charles came back and all the meeting houses were closed, Bunyan went on preaching in barns or under trees, and six months after Charles's restoration he was clapped into Bedford gaol. The justices would have been glad to let him go, but he told them he should only begin preaching again at once. This was exactly what he did when, after six years, he was released ; so he was imprisoned again, and altogether spent nearly twelve years in gaol. At first he was allowed to go out to see his friends, but later he was kept more strictly ; but as there were sixty of his friends in prison with him he cannot have been very lonely.

[*From "Pilgrim's Progress," 4th ed., 1680.*

A picture of Bunyan and his dream. Bunyan is in the middle ; bits of the dream are above and below.

He could not go on making pans and kettles here, but he kept his family by making laces, and he spent his spare time writing.

At the beginning of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, his most famous book, he says:

"As I walked through the wilderness of this world, I lighted on a certain place where was a den; and I laid me down in that place to sleep: and as I slept I dreamed a dream."

He explained later that by the den he meant his prison.

In this dream he saw the man Christian leave his home in the City of Destruction and start out on a great journey. Bunyan saw in his dream all the hindrances and fears Christian had to face on his way; how he got bogged in the Slough of Despond, and was misled by Mr. Worldly Wiseman and imprisoned in Vanity Fair; and how at last he came to the Delectable Mountains, passed over the River, and "with shouting and sound of trumpet" entered into the Celestial City.

At the end, Bunyan wrote:

> "Now, Reader, I have told my dream to thee,
> See if thou canst interpret it to me."

For the dream was an allegory.

LXIX

The Secret Diary

On June 7th, 1665, Pepys wrote in his diary, "The hottest day that ever I felt in my life. This day, much against my will, I did in Drury Lane see two or three houses marked with a red cross upon the doors, and 'Lord have mercy upon us,' writ there; which was a

sad sight to see, being the first of that kind that, to my remembrance, I ever saw."

The red cross on the door meant that there was plague in the house.

People had been afraid of the plague for a long time : for it was said that if the weather was too warm early in the year and there was a long drought, the plague often followed : and it was known that there had been plague in Colchester and Deptford. Now it had come to London.

Very soon the red cross began to appear on many doors. Then the houses were shut up and no one was allowed to come out. But shutting up the houses did not stop the infection. It spread down Holborn to the city, then to Southwark, Whitechapel and Stepney. People grew more and more scared. Most of the rich people fled into the country. The country people were very unwilling to have them, for they didn't want the plague brought to their own villages : " this disease making us more cruel to each other than we are to dogs," Pepys remarked. Pepys himself stuck to his work, but by August he was writing in his diary :

" Home to draw over anew my will: the town growing so unhealthy that a man cannot depend upon living two days."

He was afraid to go out at night for fear he should meet a plague funeral.

Sir John Evelyn, who also kept a diary, found the line of streets from the Old Kent Road through the city nearly empty: the shops were shut, and at the doors of many of the houses stood coffins waiting to be fetched for burial.

The narrow streets, the overhanging houses, the windows which would not open, made the town stuffy

Photo.] [Mansell

A London steeple built by Sir Christopher Wren.

and airless, and as there was very little drainage, and no healthy way of getting rid of refuse, it was no wonder that the epidemic could not be stopped when once it had started. The plague did not disappear till the winter, and by then nearly 70,000 people had died of it.

Next year another calamity fell on London. One Sunday morning, at 3 a.m., Pepys was called by his servants to look at a fire they could see in the city. It was the Great Fire of London which had begun. It started in Pudding Lane, went down Fish Street, and stopped three days later at Pie Corner. By that time it had burnt down St. Paul's Cathedral, over eighty churches and 13,000 houses, while 200,000 people who had lost their homes had to camp in the fields outside the town.

After the Great Fire the plague never came back: London might have been a very beautiful as well as a very healthy city if people would have taken Sir Christopher Wren's advice and let him town-plan it for them, with wide straight streets and great open spaces. But they were not willing to make so many changes or to move from the sites of their old homes. Still the new houses,

though they were run up hurriedly, were much healthier than the old ones ; for the projecting upper storeys had gone out of fashion, and so the streets were much fresher and more airy.

Sir Christopher Wren was allowed to rebuild the churches, and many of the London churches are his work. You may often know them by their elaborate steeples ; for as there was not much money for the building, and as the houses were so crowded that often only the steeples showed well, Wren put most of the money into these.

It was Wren, too, who rebuilt St. Paul's. When he was buried there many years later they carved over his grave in Latin :

" If you want to see his monument look around you."

LXX

The Merry Monarch's Money

The Court was still full of gaiety, and Charles's pleasant manners and his ready wit made him popular. But he was too idle and fond of pleasure to be a good king.

He was always ready to forgive his enemies, but unfortunately he sometimes gave away his friends, for he was determined if some one had to suffer it should not be Charles.

One of his courtiers, the Earl of Rochester, made a sham epitaph for him :

" Here lies our Sovereign Lord the King,
Whose word no man relies on,
Who never said a foolish thing,
Nor ever did a wise one."

Charles when he heard it, laughed: he said it was quite true, for his words were his own, but his actions were his minister's.

Sometimes people must have felt that all the work of Pym and Cromwell had been undone, and that Charles II was just as powerful as his father had been: but this was not so. Though people still believed in the Divine Right of Kings, and talked a great deal about the wickedness

[*From a Broadside in the British Museum.*

A coffee-house with men sitting smoking, drinking coffee, and gossiping about the latest news.

of fighting against the royal power, Charles knew very well that there were certain things it was not safe to do if he wanted to remain King of England. He never tried to keep an unpopular minister, and he never tried to collect money without Parliament's consent.

As Parliament did not give him a very large revenue, and as he spent a great deal on his own pleasures, he often economised too much on the public services. The Dutch and English were still unfriendly, for they had an old quarrel about fishing grounds, and they were

jealous of each other's trade. In the days of the Long Parliament the English had tried to get the carrying trade from the Dutch by passing a law that, if goods were brought to England for sale, they must either come in English ships or in the ships of the country which produced them. This Navigation Act had been one cause of the bad feeling between the Dutch and English in Commonwealth times. The quarrel broke out again in Charles's reign. As both the Dutch and English were good sailors, and neither side could win, they began to arrange a peace and Charles, who wanted to spend as little as possible on his ships and as much as possible on his amusements, ordered the sailors to be dismissed and the ships dismantled. But the Dutch were not so ready to agree to Charles's terms as he had hoped. They sailed up the Medway, burnt three men-o'-war and carried off a fourth.

The Londoners were shocked to hear the guns of an enemy so near their capital. Ever since the Restoration people had done nothing but abuse Cromwell, but now they said to each other :

" If Oliver had been alive this would never have happened."

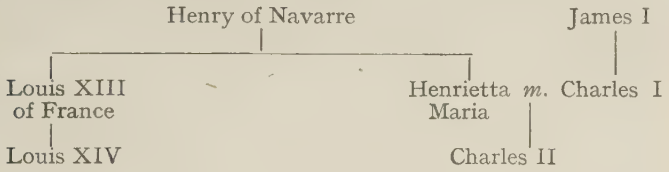
One good thing for the English came out of the Dutch War. They got possession of New Amsterdam and named it after the King's brother, James, Duke of York—" New York."

By this time the English had many colonies in North America. Virginia, which Raleigh had tried so hard to establish in Elizabeth's reign, had begun to prosper under John Smith. The Roman Catholics had founded a colony named Maryland after Charles I's Queen. Early in Charles II's reign Carolina had been founded and named after him. Till the Dutch War these Southern colonies

A Dutch ship painted on a tile. The Dutch were very proud of their shipping in the seventeenth century, and pictures of ships were often painted on tiles. They copied the idea of painting in blue and white from the Chinese. Chinese porcelain, which the merchants brought home from the East, became very fashionable and the Dutch, like the English, tried to imitate it.

had been separated by New Amsterdam from the New England colonies founded by the Pilgrim Fathers. Now the two groups of colonies could link themselves up and the whole coastline became English.

As the reign went on Charles found it more and more difficult to get money from his Parliaments and grew more and more tired of trying to manage them. At last he came to the conclusion that it would be pleasanter to depend on the French king than on the English House of Commons; so for the last years of his reign the King of France secretly made Charles an allowance in the hope that he would carry out the French King's plans.



LXXI

James II and the Seven Bishops

When Charles died he was succeeded by his brother James II. James was as tactless as Charles was tactful, and as outspoken as Charles was secretive. No one knew till Charles was dying that he had been admitted into the Church of Rome. They had known it about James for years.

James was quite popular when he came to the throne; yet in less than four years he managed to make himself so detested that almost every one in England was glad to get rid of him.

James's great wish was to do away with the laws against the Roman Catholics; and no doubt he hoped that some

day other English people would return to the Church of Rome. But just at this time there had been such a cruel persecution of the Huguenots in France that all the Huguenots who could do so fled. English people were therefore very suspicious of any attempt to favour the Roman Catholics and very ready to resent it.

James determined that people should be free to worship in any way they thought right without being persecuted or forbidden to hold office or take part in the government. But unfortunately he tried to bring this about by suspending all the persecuting laws. The laws had been passed by Parliament, and if James could suspend these he could suspend any laws. Laws would no longer be any use, and Parliament would no longer have any power.

When James issued his "Declaration of Indulgence," as it was called, he ordered the clergy to read it aloud to their congregations. Only four clergymen in London read the Declaration, and when the people heard it they got up and stalked out. The Archbishop of Canterbury and six bishops petitioned against it. James was so angry that he had them tried.

London was wild with excitement. No one knew what the verdict would be. The Court Brewer had been put on the jury. "Whatever I do," he complained, "I shall be half ruined. If I say 'Not Guilty,' I shall brew no more for the king: if I say 'Guilty' I shall brew no more for any one else." The jury were shut up all night to consider their verdict. The officers watched the doors, and the bishops' supporters watched the officers; for they were afraid they would give food to the jurors who favoured the King and so enable them to starve out the others. At four in the morning the jurors were allowed to have some water to wash their faces. They were so thirsty that they lapped it all up!

At first nine of the jurors were for the bishops and three for the King : two of these were easily persuaded, but the third stood out. He said he was not going to argue, but he should vote against the bishops. " Look at me," said the stoutest and heaviest of the nine, " Before I find such a petition a libel, I will stay here till I am no bigger than a tobacco pipe."

[*From " Engelands Gods—dienst en Vryheid herstelot "—by Marcus Doornick.*

The Seven Bishops being taken by river to the Tower to London.

By six in the morning the news came that the jurors were agreed, but still no one knew what the verdict would be. At ten the Court met. The crowd in Westminster Hall was greater even than the day before. The jury appeared in the box: the crowd was breathless with suspense. But when the words " Not Guilty " were heard, they gave such a shout that the crowd outside heard it and cheered with them, the sailors on the river cheered

back, and the news was carried from one end of the town to the other.

That night all the windows in London were illuminated. In the middle of each window was a big candle for Archbishop Sancroft, and on each side were three smaller candles, one for each of the bishops.

LXXII

James Goes on his Travels Again

The Trial of the Seven Bishops made James very unpopular, but it was the birth of his son that really brought his reign to an end.

James was not young, and people had thought he would soon die, and that the heir to the throne would be his eldest daughter, Princess Mary. Mary was married to her cousin, the Dutch Prince, William of Orange; as she had not joined the Church of Rome when her father did, they thought that she would not try to upset either the law or the Church of England. But just at the time of the Trial of the Seven Bishops James had a son, and people began to think that the kind of thing they had been obliged to endure from James would go on for ever. So they declared that the little Prince was not the King's son, but had been brought into the Palace in a warming pan: and they sent to William of Orange and asked him to come over and take the throne.

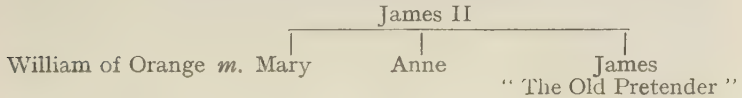
William landed in November; James escaped to France; and early in the new year William and Mary became King and Queen.

The Bill of Rights, which gave the Crown to William and Mary, contained a list of things which a King of

England must not do. In this nearly all the unlawful acts of James's reign were forbidden, and as William and Mary's claim to the crown depended on the Bill of Rights, they were bound not to upset it.

This change of kings is called the Revolution, and English people are very proud of it because it was carried through without fighting. It was this Revolution which turned England into a Constitutional Monarchy, that is, a monarchy within a Constitution which the King can neither upset nor over-ride.

The reigns of the Tudors had settled that England was to be an independent nation, with a government strong enough to keep out interference from abroad and to put down disorder at home. The reigns of the Stuarts, with the Civil War and Cromwell in the middle and the Revolution of 1689 at the end, settled that Parliament had a share in the government and was as much a part of the government as the King.



LXXIII

Dutch William

The King of France at the end of the seventeenth century was Louis XIV. He had had rather a miserable time when he was a boy, and so he was particularly anxious to make up to himself for it by being very magnificent now he was a man. He had made France the

leading country in Europe and Paris its leading capital. His court was so splendid, so polite, and so elegant that all the other courts of Europe copied it, and French fashions were the rage everywhere. The great palace and park which he made for himself at Versailles was imitated wherever kings or princes could screw enough money out of their subjects to build anything at all; but no other king could build anything so grand.

It had taken 30,000 workmen to make the palace of Versailles, and it housed 15,000 people. The Queen had 500 servants; even the baby princess had eighty. There were 1800 horses, 900 dogs and 200 carriages,

But Louis wanted to be the most powerful king as well as the most admired. His chief rivals were the Hapsburgs of Vienna, and to make himself safe against them he determined to get control of the Rhine and make it his frontier. If he could do that he thought he could dictate to every one in Europe.

It was not easy to get possession of the Rhine; for its mouth was controlled by the Dutch. It became Louis's great ambition to conquer Holland, and William's chief object in life to prevent him.

When William of Orange was twenty-two the French had over-run the country and the Dutch had only saved themselves by cutting the dykes, and flooding the land as they had done in the days of William the Silent. Charles's envoy had advised William to give in; "Do you not see," he said, "that the Dutch Republic is lost?"

"I know one means of never seeing it," said William; "to die on the last dyke."

For thirty years William was Stadtholder of Holland, and during all those years it was threatened by Louis, and William had to spend all his strength defending it. He had married his cousin Princess Mary in the hope that

Photo.] [*Mansell.*

Louis XIV of France had often been made to feel rather small when he was a boy. When he grew into a man he tried to make up to himself for it with all kinds of grandeur and magnificence. You see from this picture how he liked to have his portrait painted.

the English would help him ; but even after this his uncles Charles and James sided with his enemies. Now the English asked him to come over and drive out James, and much as he disliked the idea of living in England he determined to come for the sake of getting English help against France.

But he did not like the English, and they were not much better pleased with him.

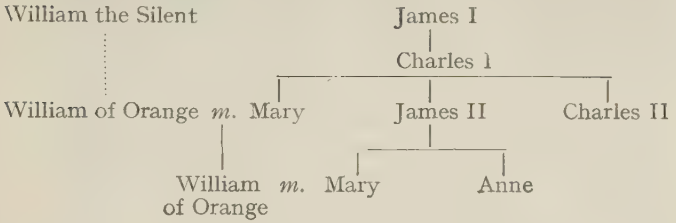
" We blame the king that he relies too much
On strangers, Germans, Huguenots and Dutch,
And seldom does his great affairs of State
To English counsellors communicate.
The fact might very well be answered thus
He has too often been betrayed by us.
The foreigners have faithfully obeyed him,
And none but Englishmen have e'er betrayed him."

It was quite true that the men about the Court never felt certain that James would not return ; so they kept in touch with him; and William never felt sure he could trust them.

While the glum and disagreeable manners of William offended every one, Mary was so pretty and sweet-tempered that no one could help liking her. She talked and laughed with every one who came near her, but she never said unkind things about any one, and never listened to gossip. She was generous with her money as well as with her thoughts, and often went without things herself to have more to spend on the Huguenots who had fled from Louis XIV's persecutions.

It was a pity the Londoners did not see more of Mary, but the damp air of London made William's asthma so bad that they had to move to Kensington.

In those days Kensington was a village outside London, and William built there, in the Dutch style which he loved, the house we call Kensington Palace. Over the fireplace in William's room you can still see, built in the wall, the pointer which showed the way the wind was blowing; for William was so delicate that even at Kensington he dared not go out if the wind was the wrong way.



LXXIV

The Little Gentleman in Velvet

When William was away fighting the French, Mary carried on the Government. When he was at home and she had time on her hands, she was busy with embroidery. She was never idle, and never bad-tempered, and if William was surly with her, she turned his rudeness aside with a little joke.

When she died of smallpox he was so broken-hearted that he did not know how to bear it. But he had to go on with the war against France, and at last, as Louis said that France was becoming "one vast hospital," he made peace.

Photo. Mansell.] [*Velasquez.*

The Hapsburgs in Spain often sent pictures of themselves and their children to their Hapsburg cousins in Vienna, just as we send photographs to each other to-day. Some of these portraits are by the great court painter, Velasquez.

This is the portrait of the Infanta Maria Theresa, who afterwards married Louis XIV. of France. It was through her that Louis's grandson had the claim on the throne of Spain which led to the War of the Spanish Succession.

While William was in Holland arranging the peace he had a very strange visitor. At this time Russia was hardly known to the rest of Europe ; for her people were very conservative and her port, Archangel, was frozen a great part of the year. Her young Tsar, Peter, meant to change all that. When he was a boy, instead of being kept in the little dark rooms of the Kremlin as most Russian princes before him had been, he was allowed to run wild all over the town. He made friends with any foreigners he could find. He got them to tell him about their own countries, and determined to make Russia as much like these as he could.

When Peter grew up he declared that Russia seemed like a land cut off from the West by a great wall : he said he meant to make a window in that wall. But first he wanted to learn all that the rest of Europe could teach him, and when he was twenty-five he went on his travels. He spent a long time in Holland working as a carpenter. But he was not content with having one trade only : he wanted to know about everything ; he even learned to pull out teeth and practised on his servants.

He asked William if he might come to England and study shipbuilding, for he thought the English designed ships better than the Dutch. The English admired his great height, but they were shocked by his rough manners. They said that it cost £150 to mend the things Peter and his servants had broken at the house where he stayed. William complained that Peter cared for nothing but shipbuilding, and did not take any interest in his beautiful houses or gardens.

Soon after Peter went back to Russia, William was able to do what he had wanted all his life, and build up a great European League against France. Louis wanted to make his grandson, Philip, King of Spain,

and as the Spaniards wanted this too, it seemed very difficult to stop him. The King of France would have been so terribly dangerous if all the Spanish lands came under his control that William found it quite easy to get allies now, and the great League he had always hoped for, was formed. Then just as his luck seemed to have turned he died. His horse caught his foot in a mole-hill and threw him. William only broke his collar bone, but his health had been bad all the winter. He grew very ill, and sixteen days later he was dead.

For a long time his enemies used to amuse themselves by drinking the health of "the little gentleman in velvet." They meant the mole.

LXXXV

Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Morley

Princess Anne who succeeded William was Mary's younger sister. People said she was as fond of eating as Mary was of talking.

Her greatest friend was Sarah Jennings, who married John Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough. Sarah Jennings had very good looks, a very strong will and a very bad temper. She could make the good-natured Anne do anything she liked. Anne was so fond of her that she would not let her talk to her as a Princess : they called each other Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Morley.

The great war against France which William had planned went on through most of Anne's reign, and the Duke of Marlborough was in command. Fortunately for us he was a very great general, and his victories at

Blenheim and in Flanders made us famous all over Europe.

When the war had gone on for eleven years it was quite clear that Philip could not be turned out of Spain, and equally clear that France and Spain would not be united; so peace was made at Utrecht. By this treaty England got Gibraltar, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, all places which were important in her later history.

A year after this Anne died, and as none of her children were living, her cousin, George of Hanover, the grand-

Photo.] [*Mansell.*

The river front of Greenwich Hospital built by Sir Christopher Wren.

son of Elizabeth and the Elector Palatine, was sent for to be king.

The war of the Spanish Succession made a difference to England in many ways. By this time there were two parties in Parliament calling each other Whigs and Tories. Both William and Marlborough found that they could not get the help they wanted in their wars unless the men who held the chief offices in the government agreed with each other and were willing to work together ; so English people got into the habit of thinking members of the government should be chosen from the same party, and in this way what we call Party Government began.

They found, too, that it was not possible to get all the money they needed for a great war out of the taxes; so William founded the Bank of England, and through it collected the great loans which were the beginning of the National Debt.

It was no use hoping to raise all the money needed unless trade was good, and trade could not be good without a sound coinage which every one could trust. The gold and silver money was so valuable that people used to clip the edges ; people were hanged for doing this, but the Government could not stop it. The coins were broken and bad, and people did not like to trade with them.

William determined to reform the coinage and sent for Isaac Newton from Cambridge to help him.

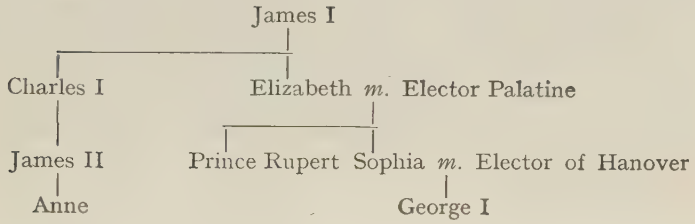
Newton was the son of a farmer, and his relations had intended to make him a farmer also. But they soon found he was no good with animals, so they let him go back to school and on to the university.

At Cambridge he became one of the greatest mathematicians in the world. People were already much interested in mathematics. They had introduced the use of the signs $\times$ $>$ $<$ and of decimals and many other helps to calculation. But Newton made much greater improvements in calculation that these, and from them was able to go on to great scientific discoveries.

While Newton was absorbed in his greatest discoveries he had no brains to spare for anything else. His housekeeper came in to his study once and found him standing over the fire. He said he was boiling an egg. But the egg was in his hand, and it was his watch that was in the saucepan.

At other times Newton had plenty of commonsense. When William made him Master of the Mint he soon

arranged to call in the old bad broken coinage and to get a new coinage into circulation. The new coins were milled at the edges so that people could not clip bits off them without being found out.



LXXVI

Queen Anne's London

By the end of Anne's reign London was beginning to look a little more like a modern town. The older parts were still full of narrow, winding lanes and little alleys with overhanging, half-timbered houses. But the newer houses were all built of brick with tall straight fronts and high flat windows.

These large windows made the rooms so light that people became very particular about their furniture. Many handsome new styles were coming in, with carving and inlaying and beautiful use of the fashionable woods, walnut, and mahogany. Tapestry was quite out of date now ; rooms were panelled or hung with wallpaper; and the most popular ornament was a cupboard or shelf full of china, which Queen Mary's collection had made the rage.

The great sailing ships were bringing many foreign goods to England besides china. The most fashionable of them came from the East. Charles II had rented to the East India Company for £10 the island of Bombay which came to him as part of the dowry of his plain little Portuguese wife. It was already growing into a great trading station, and there were trading centres too at Madras and Fort William, which was one day to become Calcutta. The East Indian merchants were sending home not only spices and pepper and jewels, but shawls and calico and printed muslins.

Of all the things brought from abroad tea and coffee were most enjoyed. Tea was so expensive that only rich people could drink it. They kept it in little locked tea-caddies and called it "tay." Coffee was very popular, and London had many coffee-houses where the wits and writers gathered to exchange gossip and discuss the news. There were regular newspapers, so there was always plenty to talk about; and in Anne's reign people first began to read something more like magazines. They were invented by Addison and Steele, who wrote articles and amusing little stories and sketches. When the country squires and their wives went back to their homes after a few weeks in London, they were glad to get the *Spectator* or the *Tatler* to keep them in touch with the town talk.

But the most exciting topic was politics. The Whigs and Tories quarrelled violently at this time. There was a furious pamphlet war between the two parties. Swift, whom we remember because he wrote *Gulliver's Travels*, was the greatest of the Tory pamphleteers, while Defoe, the Whig, who was later to write *Robinson Crusoe*, was once put in the pillory because his political skits were so cutting.

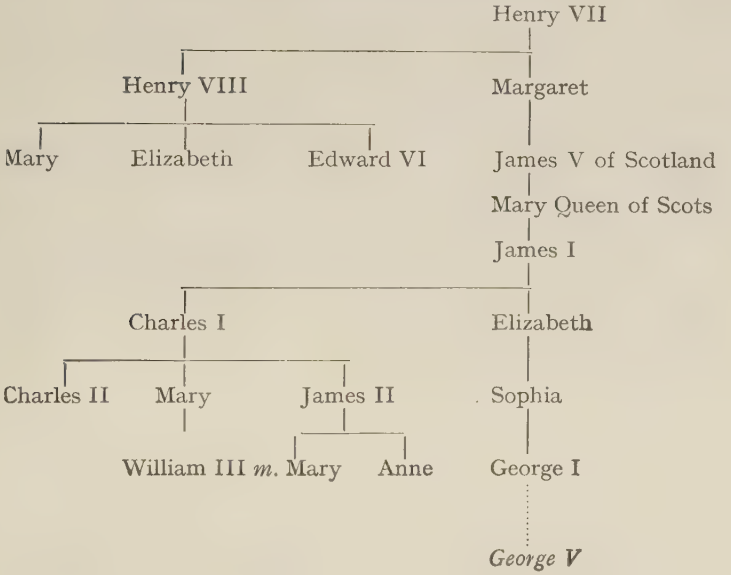
A fashionable chair from Queen Anne's reign.

There were many people in London and in the country who cared nothing at all for either politics or reading. The poor ones amused themselves with bull-baiting and prize-fighting ; the richer with races and gambling and duelling. Both rich and poor loved rowdiness and hooliganism, and as there were no police in those days, and the decrepit old watchmen were quite unable to keep order, the badly lighted streets were very dangerous at night. Gangs of young dandies amused themselves by trussing up the watchmen and tossing old gentlemen in blankets. Rich women going to balls in their sedan chairs took three or four men with them to carry torches and defend them.

It was as dangerous in the country as in the towns. The great roads were infested with highwaymen, and when the stage coaches drove out of the inn yard in the early morning with their passengers, they were never sure that they would not be held up before they reached their destination. It was no wonder that men went about with pistols or cudgels, and that women generally thought it best to stay at home.

There were coaches running regularly between London and many of the important towns, and English people were very proud of their speed. It still took a day to go from London to Bath, and a day and a half to go to Hereford. This was considered very fast travelling ; in Charles II's reign it had taken four days to get from London to York or Exeter.

People of the seventeenth century would have been amazed if they could have seen us going from one end of England to the other in a single day and knowing that whether we are rich or poor, we can do it in perfect safety.


Henry VII
Henry VIII
Margaret
Mary
Elizabeth
Edward VI
James V of Scotland
Mary Queen of Scots
James I
Charles I
Elizabeth
Charles II
Mary
James II
Sophia
William III *m.* Mary
Anne
George I
George V

THE CHIEF DATES

At Home.	Abroad.
1456 Henry of Richmond is born.	
1461 *Edward IV* dethrones Henry VI and becomes King.	
	1469 Ferdinand and Isabella are married.
1470 *Henry VI* is restored.	
1471 Edward IV returns and defeats the Lancastrians.	
Murder of Henry VI.	
1476 Caxton brings his printing press to England.	
1483 *Edward V* succeeds. *Richard III* makes himself King.	
1485 Battle of Bosworth. Henry VII becomes King.	
1486 Henry VII marries Elizabeth of York.	
1492 Warbeck pretends to be Edward IV's son.	1492 Columbus discovers the New World.
1497 Cabot starts on his Voyage.	
	1498 Vasco da Gama discovers the Sea Route to India.
1501 Catherine of Aragon comes to England.	
1502 Princess Margaret marries James of Scotland.	
1509 *Henry VIII.*	
1513 Battle of Flodden.	
1515 Wolsey becomes a Cardinal and Lord Chancellor.	
	1517 Luther writes against Indulgences.
	1519 Charles V becomes Emperor.
1521 Henry VIII gets the title Fidei Defensor.	
	1522 Cortez conquers Mexico.
	1526 The Turks conquer Hungary in the battle of Mohacs.

CHIEF DATES

At Home.	Abroad.
1527 Henry asks for a divorce.	1527 The Pope is imprisoned by the Emperor's soldiers.
1529 Parliament begins the destruction of the Pope's power.	
	1532 Pizarro conquers Peru.
1533 Henry marries Anne Boleyn.	
1535 Execution of More.	
1539 Destruction of the Monasteries.	
	1540 The Jesuits begin their work.
	1541 John Calvin rules Geneva.
	1542 Mary becomes Queen of Scots.
1547 *Edward VI.*	
	1548 Mary Queen of Scots is sent to France.
1553 *Mary.*	
1554 Mary marries Philip of Spain.	
1558 Calais is taken by the French.	1558 Mary Queen of Scots marries the Dauphin.
1558 *Elizabeth.* Elizabeth becomes Queen.	
	1559 John Knox goes back to Scotland. War.
	1561 Mary Queen of Scots returns to Scotland.
	1566 Rizzio is murdered. Huguenot Wars in France.
1568 Mary Queen of Scots escapes to England.	1568 The Netherlands rebel against Spanish rule.
1570 The Pope's Bull against Elizabeth.	
	1571 The Hapsburgs defeat the Turks at Lepanto.
	1572 Massacre of St. Bartholomew.
1576 Frobisher looks for the N.-W. Passage.	1576 Huguenot Wars in France.
1578 Drake starts on his voyage round the World.	

CHIEF DATES

At Home.	Abroad.
1579 Spenser begins the *Faerie Queen.*	
1580 The Jesuits come to England.	
	1584 William the Silent is murdered.
1585 Leicester goes to help the Dutch. Raleigh's First Colony.	
1586 Trial of Mary Queen of Scots.	
1587 Execution of Mary.	
1588 Spanish Armada.	
	1589 Henry III of France is murdered.
	1590 Henry of Navarre wins the Battle of Ivry.
1597 Bacon publishes some Essays.	
1598 Shakespeare and his friends build the Globe Theatre.	
1600 Foundation of the East India Company.	
	1601 Tycho Brahe dies; Kepler goes on with his work.
1603 Elizabeth dies.	
1603 James I becomes King.	
1605 Gunpowder Plot.	
1607 John Smith goes to Virginia.	
	1609 Galileo begins to use his telescope. Henry IV of France is murdered.
1611 Authorised Version of the Bible is published.	
1612 Death of Prince Henry.	
1613 Princess Elizabeth marries the Elector Palatine.	
1614 Addled Parliament.	
1618 Execution of Raleigh.	1618 Thirty Years' War begins.
1619 Harvey discovers the circulation of the blood.	

CHIEF DATES

At Home.	Abroad.
1619 People begin to use decimals.	
	1620 Pilgrim Fathers land in America.
1621 Quarrel between James and Parliament.	
	1624 Cardinal Richelieu governs France.
1625 Charles I becomes King.	1625 Grotius writes on the Law of War and Peace.
	1626 Christian IV of Denmark fights in Germany.
1628 Petition of Right.	
1629 Beginning of "Thorough," Strafford's plan for governing England.	
	1630 Gustavus Adolphus lands in Germany.
	1632 Maryland is founded.
1633 Strafford in Ireland.	
1634 Ship Money.	
1637 Trial of John Hampden for refusing to pay Ship Money.	
1640 Long Parliament.	
1642 Civil War begins. Battle of Edge Hill.	
	1643 Louis XIV becomes King of France.
1644 Battle of Marston Moor.	
1645 Battle of Naseby.	
1647 Charles is given up by the Scots.	
1648 War breaks out again.	1648 Thirty Years' War ends.
1649 Execution of Charles.	
1650 England becomes a Commonwealth.	
1651 Battle of Worcester.	
1653 Blake defeats the Dutch.	
1655 Jamaica is taken from the Spaniards.	
1658 Death of Cromwell.	

CHIEF DATES

At Home.	Abroad.
1660 *The Restoration.*	
1662 Charles gets Bombay.	
	1663 Carolina founded.
1665 War with the Dutch. Great Plague.	
1666 Fire of London.	
1670 Secret Treaty between Charles and Louis XIV.	
	1672 French invade Holland. William of Orange becomes Stadtholder.
1677 Princess Mary marries William of Orange.	
	1681 Pennsylvania founded.
1685 *James II.*	
1688 Trial of the Seven Bishops.	
1689 *William and Mary.* Bill of Rights. War against France.	1689 War between William III and Louis XIV.
	1690 Calcutta founded.
1693 Beginning of the National Debt.	
1694 Bank of England established. Mary dies.	
1696 Newton becomes Master of the Mint.	
	1698 Peter the Great visits England.
	1700 Louis XIV decides to make his grandson King of Spain. War of the Spanish Succession.
1701 The Crown is settled on George of Hanover.	
1702 *Anne.* War against France.	
1704 Battle of Blenheim. Gibraltar is taken.	
1707 Union of Parliaments of England and Scotland.	
1713 Treaty of Utrecht.	
1714 Anne dies. George I becomes King.	

QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

The answers to some of these questions can be given as soon as you have read the chapter. The answers to others will need to be looked up.

The figures in the column on the right give the number of the page where the answer can be found.

The questions starred (*) are those that need looking up.

The questions marked with a cross (†) are more difficult. You will need to understand several pages before you can answer these.

---

1. What was the family name of Henry VII ?
2. the sign for a marriage;
   the sign for a coronation;
   the sign for a battle.

Here are some dates from Henry VII's life: copy them down, putting words instead of signs:

1456 Birth of Henry;

1485 Bosworth;

1485 Henry VII;

1486 Henry VII and Elizabeth of York.

3. Rearrange these words so that they make sense:

Henry the in the of the VII nobles London Star they law had tried in Chamber broke. 12

4. * Make a drawing of the Tudor badge. How was it coloured ? 11

5. † Copy out this sentence, filling in the blanks:

There had been four kings of England between 1461 and 1485 : —— —— and —— —— had been murdered in the Tower : —— —— had been killed in the battle of —— : —— —— had once had to flee for his life. 9, 10

6. Rearrange these letters to form the names of Henry VII's parents :

O R O
A R D U T E
B A R D G U T E F
A R D U T E
M N M 9, 10, 13

7. * Write down in order the two places where Henry VII was crowned. 10

8. Why was Henry VII brought up in Wales ? 9

9. * Copy out this table, filling in the missing words: 10

Edward III
|
John of ——
⋮
Margaret ——
|
Henry VII

10. In what part of the British Isles did Henry VII land when he came to win the throne of England? 10

11. Write out this sentence, filling in the missing words: 12

The great nobles made England very —— : if one of their followers committed a ——, or a —— they went into the court of justice with their —— to scare the —— and the ——.

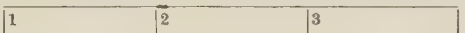
12. * Why was it so difficult to keep the nobles in order before the time of the Tudors? 12, 13

13. † "His wars were to him a mine of treasure." This is what Francis Bacon wrote of Henry VII. What did he mean? 13

14. * Make a list of the things people got from India in the 16th Century. 14

15. Where did Columbus' sailors come from? 16

16. * Make a drawing of these pigeon holes.



Print in the spaces:

(1) the name of the town where Columbus was born;

(2) and (3) other places where he lived before 1492. 14, 15

17. *After the middle of September, 1492, Columbus noticed certain things which made him hopeful. Make a list of them. 16

18. † If you said Columbus was a brave man and I asked you "Why?" what would you answer?

19. Give the names of the King and Queen of Spain in Columbus' time. 15

20. How did the Spanish kings become so rich?

21. * Copy these sentences, filling in the proper names: 21

—— —— a native of —— gave his name to the Continent of America.

—— crossed the Isthmus of —— and was the first European to see the Eastern shore of the Pacific.

22. † Write a life of Christopher Columbus. 14-20

23. Which European nation found the sea route to India? 23

24. * Print the names of 3 famous princes all called Henry and all descended from John of Gaunt. 13, 24

25. * Copy these pigeon holes and fill them up.

(1) The Portuguese captain who first saw the Cape of Good Hope; 22

(2) The Italian who discovered the New World; 17

(3) The Portuguese who found the sea route to India. 22, 23

26. * How did the map-makers draw Africa in 1492? Make a drawing which shows the improvement in their maps after Vasco da Gama's great voyage. 17, 98

27. Write out the speech you think Vasco da Gama made when his men mutinied and tried to go back. 22, 23

28. Arrange these letters to make the names of 3 ports in which John Cabot lived. 24

G
E E E
N I B I O
N S T R L A O
V C

29. * Write out these sentences with words instead of dashes : 25

John and Sebastian Cabot sailed in the —— of —— with a crew of —— sailors. They discovered —— America. The last Europeans who had been there were the ——. Cabot thought he had reached ——.

30. What did the Cabots promise Henry VII ? 24

31. Make a list of Henry VII's children. 27

32. * Put down the names of 3 countries where Henry's enemies got help. 25

33. Why were so many churches in the north of England rebuilt in the 15th Century ? 26

34. * Copy out this pedigree, filling up the gaps : 27

Henry VII *m.* —— of York

James *m.* —— of ——

Margaret of Arthur *m.* —— of Aragon.

35. Where can you find a picture of the Emperor Maximilian ?

36. What do people mean when they say the Scots used to get their beef on both sides of the Border ? 26

37. Where is the roof in the picture on p. 28 ? What do you call this kind of vaulting ? 27, 28

38. * Arrange these letters to make the names of 3 Florentine artists : 29, 38

L M B E I O O C T N
H T A E I R L C D A
E O N L G L E I L O

39. Give, (1) the name of the man who started Italian fashions in England ; 29

(2) the name the English called him ;

(3) the man whose nose he broke.

40. † Why could the Spaniards spend so much money on adorning their churches ?

41. What made school so dull before printing was invented ? 35

42. † How did the Italians manage to collect libraries of Greek manuscripts ? 32

43. * Make a list of towns famous for their printing presses.

Who brought printing to England ? 35, 232

44. * What kind of scientific knowledge did people get from the Greek and Latin manuscripts they had discovered ? 35

45. * Make a drawing of the classical capitals and columns which were in fashion in Italy. 33

46. † Why do you think it was more interesting to go to school after the Renaissance than in the Middle Ages ?

47. Give the names of 2 towns where Thomas More lived. 36

48. * What did More learn at Oxford ? 36

49. * Write down anything interesting you know about Colet. 36, 37, 40

50. Print, (1) the name of the famous convent where you can see the fresco on p. 33 ;

(2) the name of the town where it is.

51. * If Colet went to Florence while he was in Italy he must have heard a famous preacher. Print his name. 37, 38

52. † Who were the men in the picture on p. 39 ? Why are the devils hiding behind the rocks ? 40

53. † Why do most people who visit Italy go to Florence ? 28, 29

54. What was the name of More's imaginary island ? What does the name mean ? 40

55. Sir Thomas More begins his book by telling how he went on business to Antwerp and met a traveller called Raphael Hythloday. Raphael told him of the strange island he had visited ; but, first he remarked on what he had noticed in England :

> " Your sheep," he said, " which are naturally mild and easily kept in order, may be said now to devour men and unpeople villages : for wherever it is found that the sheep of any soil yield a softer and richer wool than ordinary, there the nobility and gentry . . . stop the course of agriculture and enclose grounds that they may lodge their sheep in them. The owners as well as the tenants are turned out by tricks or by main force, or being wearied out with ill-usage, they are forced to sell them. Those miserable people, men and women, old and young are all forced

to change their seats, not knowing whither to go ; and they must sell almost for nothing their household stuff. When that little money is ended what is left for them to do but either to steal and so be hanged, or to go about and beg. And if they do this they are put in prison as idle vagabonds ; while they would willingly work but can find none that will hire them."

What was done in those days :

(*a*) to thieves ;
(*b*) to beggars.

56 *How old was Henry VIII when he came to the throne ? 40, 41

57. * Who taught Henry VIII to read ? What else did he learn ? 41, 42

58. Jesus College, Oxford, was founded by Henry's daughter, Elizabeth. Its colours are GREEN and WHITE. Why ? 41, 42

59. * "Wolsey was the —— and a —— and the —— of York." Copy this sentence with the names of great offices instead of dashes. 43, 44

60. Make a list of Henry VIII's pleasures. 42

61. Pick out from the names in the brackets the two you need to finish this sentence correctly :

Wolsey had a share in the building of (St. Paul's, Holyrood, Hampton Court, Windsor Castle, Westminster Abbey, Magdalen Tower, the Tower of London). 43, 44

62. † Write down some of the things the Spanish Ambassador would tell his master about Wolsey. 43, 44

63. "Three young kings in their delight
Began to quarrel and then to fight."

Give the names of the three kings. 45

64. * Which two quarrelled first? What country did they fight about? 45, 46

65. * Make a pedigree to show the relation of the people in the picture on p. 19 to each other. 18, 46

66. Give the Christian name and the family name of the king who sacked Rome and imprisoned the Pope in the time of Henry VIII. What relation was he to Henry? 18, 46

67. † Charles V inherited the following lands: 27, 46

Aragon,
Castile,
Flanders,
Austria,
West Indies.

Copy out the list and put against each place the name of the grandparent from whom he inherited it.

68. Who was the most disturbing man in Germany in the days of Henry VIII? 46-53

69. What famous Church was the Pope building at this time? 48

70. * Write down in order the names of 4 places where Luther lived. 46, 47, 48

71. † Make a letter from Martin to Hans Luther describing the school at Eisenach. 47

72. † Why was it easier for people to learn about Luther's arguments against Tetzel than it would have been if Luther had lived a hundred years earlier? 49

73. Who was tried at the Diet of Worms? 52

74. What did Luther do in the Castle of the Wartburg ? 53

75. Make a drawing of Charles V. Which part of his face shows what family he belonged to ? 18, 19

76. Luther lighted a bonfire outside the town of Wittenberg :

(*a*) What did he put in it ?
(*b*) What did the Professors do ? 49
(*c*) What did the students do ?

77. * If you had been at the Diet of Worms what people would you have seen there ? 52

78. † Can you give me any reasons for thinking Luther was a brave man ? 49-53

79. What does F I D. D E F. mean ? 54
Which king first used this title ?

80. When Henry wanted a divorce whom did he first choose to get it for him ? 55

81. † Why was Henry VIII so anxious to have a son ? 54

82. * Make a pedigree to show how Catherine of Aragon and Charles V were related to each other. 26, 46

83. Give the names of 3 people Henry VIII was angry with in 1527. 56

84. * In Shakespeare's play *Henry VIII* some one says :

" At last, with easy roads, he came to Leicester,
Lodged in the abbey ; where the reverend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably received him ;
To whom he gave these words, ' O father abbot,
An old man, broken with the storms of state,

Is come to lay his weary bones among ye ;
Give him a little earth for charity ! ' "

Of whom are they speaking ? 56
Where had he come from ?
Where was he going ?

85. * " English people were angry that a —— of England should be summoned for trial at ——."

" Parliament forbade —— to appeal to —— ; it said that no more —— should be sent to the Pope."

Write out these sentences filling in the missing words. 56

86. " If a lion knew his own strength, hard would it be for any man to rule him."

Who said this ?
Whom did he compare to a lion ? 57

87. † Give a few reasons for thinking Henry VIII was nice when he was young. 58

88. " Squire Harry thinks he is God."

Who said this ?
Who was " Squire Harry " ? 61

89. * In what language was the Great Bible printed ? Why was it chained ? 60, 61

90. * Make a list of 4 famous English Churches built by the monks. 60

91. What happened to most of the monasteries and monastic churches ? 59

Are there any ruined monasteries near your home ?

92. Make a picture to show what Henry VIII looked like and what sort of clothes he wore. 41

93. * Put down some of the ways in which Edward VI was different from most boys. 62

94. The picture on p. 63 is called a perspective. If you look at it in a certain way you can see Edward's face properly. Find out how you are meant to look at it. Then you will see the words AETATIS SUAE (Latin for " in the year of his age ") with Edward's age after them. How old was Edward when this portrait was made ?

95. * In many English towns there are schools called after Edward VI. Why ? 64

96. † What would you have grumbled at if you had lived in Edward VI's time ? 63, 64

97. * Why would you have been sorry for Lady Jane Grey ? 65, 66

98. † Make a pedigree to show Mary's parents and grandparents. 27, 69

99 * This time line represents the first 50 years of the 16th Century. How many millimetres are there for each year ?

The crowns stand for coronations. Whose are they ? 232, 233

100. I have an old English coin with the names Philip and Mary on it. How old must it be ? 233

101. What made Mary say CALAIS would be written on her heart ? 69

102. † Why are we sorry for Mary ? 67, 69

103. Copy out this sentence filling in the

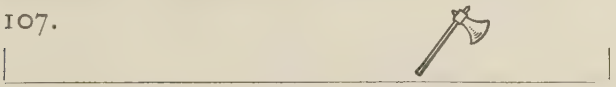
blanks : " Be of good cheer, master ——," said Bishop ——, " we shall this day light such a —— by God's grace in —— as shall never be put out." 72

104. † Would you have liked to be one of the listeners in the picture on p. 71 ? Write out a few remarks you might have heard from that preacher. 71, 72

105. * Print the name of 2 famous men who blamed the nobles of Tudor times for turning poor people out of their cottages. How did those 2 men die ? 58, 72, 243

106. * Make a pedigree showing how Elizabeth was related to the 4 sovereigns who had been on the throne of England before her. 67

107.



This time line represents the years 1540—1560. How many millimetres are there to each year ?

108. Copy it, marking the year 1550. Put in crowns to mark new reigns and print above each the name of the king or queen whose reign began then. 233

109. Above the year 1554, I have put an axe. Why ? 66, 233

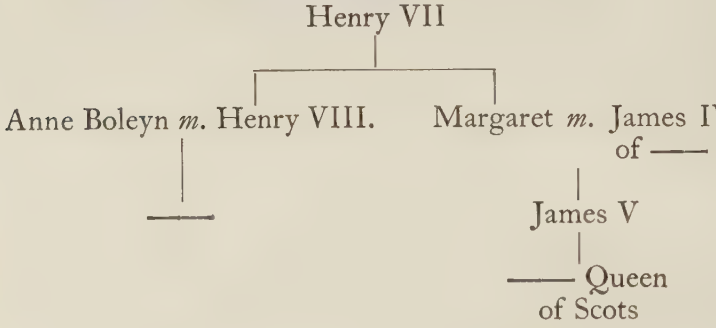
110. * What happened to Elizabeth in that year ? How old was she then ? 66, 73, 233

111. † Elizabeth had many worries when she first came to the throne. What were they ? 73

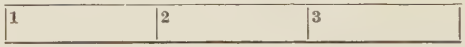
112. Make a specimen of Elizabeth's hand-writing when she was young. Why are letters like this called *Italics* ? 74

113. * If Elizabeth had been killed who would have been heir to the throne? 78

114. Copy this pedigree filling in the blanks 79



115. * Make a set of pigeon holes and fill them:



(1) The name given to Luther's followers in Germany; 76

(2) The name given to the followers of the Reformation in France; 79

(3) The name given to the followers of the Reformation who seized the town of Münster. 76

116. Which nation was always friendly with the Scots? Which nation was always fighting them? 79, 26

117. Who was Mary Queen of Scots called after? What was her surname? 79, 80

118. * What misfortunes happened to Scotland just before and just after Mary was born? 80

119. What stupid mistake did the English make when they wanted Edward VI to marry the little Queen of Scotland? 80

120. In what country was Mary educated? Whom did she marry over there? 81, 82

121. * How old was Mary in the picture on p. 81? 81, 82

122. * Give the surnames of two Reformation leaders both called John. 82, 83

123. Copy out this sentence choosing the right name out of the brackets to finish it: 82

Mary's chief palace in Scotland was called (the Tower, Hampton Court, The Kremlin, Holyrood, Whitehall).

124. † Would you have liked to live in Geneva in those days? If when you have answered I say, "Why?" what could you tell about your reasons? 83, 84

125. * Copy down three things that had been said about Knox. Make a list of countries in which he lived. 83, 84

126. * Print in a column the names of these universities: Oxford, Glasgow, Paris, Erfurt. Write against each (*a*) the name of the country it is in; (*b*) the name of some great man of the 16th century who studied there. 36, 47, 83

127. Give a list of Mary's husbands (3). 82, 85, 86

128. Rearrange these words to make sense:

Rizzio murder arranged Bothwell the the Darnley of of murder Darnley and arranged. 85, 86

129. * Make a set of pigeon holes and fill them:

(1) the name of the cousin Mary married; 85, 86

(2) the name of Mary's prison in the lake;

(3) the name of the cousin Mary fled to.

130. Give the names of two people in Scotland whom Elizabeth disliked. 87, 88

131. * Who said, "My first blast hath blown from me all my friends in England." What did he mean by his "first blast"? 87

132. † Write down some of the reasons why Elizabeth hated her cousin Mary. 88

133. * Copy out this sentence filling in the missing words :

—— said, "The Queen of Scots is mother of a fair son : I am but a barren stock." This son afterwards became —— —— King of England. 88, 155

134. Rearrange these words to make sense :

Spanish Jesuits founded the a noble Ignatius of order Loyola. 90

135. * What was the chief news in the world :

(1) when Ignatius Loyola was a baby ? 90, 91

(2) when he was ill from his wound ?

(3) while he was a student ?

136. * What reasons have you for thinking Edward Campion was (1) very attractive, (2) very brave ? 89, 91

137. "God lives : posterity will live : their judgment is not so liable to corruption as that of those who now sentence us."

Copy out these famous words and write after them the name of their speaker. 92

138. * Why was Elizabeth often in danger ? 92, 93

139. Copy this sentence choosing from the brackets the two names which make best sense :

Elizabeth's chief ministers were (Strafford, Walsingham, Wolsey, Richelieu, Cecil). 93

140. † Give three reasons why Elizabeth's subjects were nervous in 1570. 92, 93

141. What is Babington doing in the front of the picture on p. 93 ?

What is happening to him in the smaller picture at the back ?

142. Make a set of pigeon holes and fill them:

1	2	3

(1) Francis Drake's home county; 95

(2) The town his cousins lived in;

(3) Their surname.

143. † Write a letter from Drake to his mother telling the news he had heard in the Netherlands. 96

144. What two continents did Drake visit on his first two long voyages ? 97

145. * Arrange these words correctly:

Peru South And Cortez Further Conquered
Went Mexico And Conquered Pizarro. 97

146. * What did Hawkins take from Africa to the Spanish Main ? Why were the Spaniards ready to buy his merchandise ? 97

147. † Stately Spanish galleon coming from the Isthmus
Dipping through the Tropics by the palm-grove shores
With a cargo of diamonds,
Emeralds, amethysts,
Topazes and cinnamon and gold moidores.

What Isthmus was the Spanish galleon coming from ? 102

Why was cinnamon such a valuable part of the cargo in the 16th century ? 14

148. * Arrange these words to make a true sentence, putting in the capitals:

ocean ocean Drake top the from tree giant the of saw atlantic pacific the last the to and the on west. 100

149. What vow did Drake make when he climbed the great tree ? 100

150. * What mistake is there in the map on p. 100 which Drake could have put right ? 101

151. Which were the only two nations which sent ships into Valparaiso harbour before Drake came ? 102

152. † Explain from the map on p. 103 where Drake went between 1578 and 1580.

153 * The Spanish ships Drake caught on the Pacific coast were full of treasure. Explain exactly what would have happened to this treasure if Drake had not captured it. 102

154. * Make a list of people who wanted to go treasure hunting about the time Drake went on his great voyage. 105, 106

155. † Write in a column the chief articles brought home in the *Golden Hind* and put by the side of each where Drake got it. 102, 104, 105

156. * Draw a map of the N.W. Passage as the Elizabethan sailors imagined it and print below the names of two Elizabethan explorers who went to look for it. 106

157, Who tried to found the first English Colony in America ? 108

What was it called ?

158. * Why did Humphrey Gilbert sail in the *Squirrel* instead of in the larger boat ? Write down the last words he was heard to say. 107, 108

159. " I shall yet live to see it an English nation."

Who said this ?

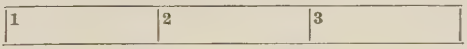
What was " it " ? 108

160. Describe some of the uses Raleigh made of the wealth Elizabeth gave him. 108, 109

161. * Copy out the verse you like best in Marlowe's song or Raleigh's answer. 109, 110

What word should we use instead of " shepherds " ? 116

162. Make 3 pigeon-holes and fill them:



(1) Philip Sidney's godfather;

(2) Philip Sidney's old school;

(3) the young king Sidney made friends with. 111

163. * " If you kill any kill all."

Who said this ?

Who were to be killed ?

What is the massacre called ?

What is its date ? 113, 233

164. † Write a letter you think Sidney might have sent his father describing the people he met in Paris. 111, 113

165. " I will have here but one Mistress and no Master."

Who said this ?

Who was to be Mistress ? 115

166. † Kenilworth is 12 miles from Stratford-on-Avon : Shakespeare was a boy when Elizabeth stayed there with Lord Leicester. I think Shakespeare went to some of the fêtes at Kenilworth. Describe some of the people or the shows he might have seen there if I am right. 114

167. The voyages attend
Industrious Hakluyt,
Whose reading shall inflame
Men to seek fame
And much commend
To after-times thy wit.

What does Hakluyt's name rhyme with ?

What was it Hakluyt did so industriously ? 114

168. † Who were:

Astrophel
The Faerie Queene
Duessa
Colin Clout

The Shepherd of the Ocean (you will have to guess this one). 116

169. Who led the Dutch in their war against Philip of Spain ?

What happened to him ? 117

170. * What do you know about Alva's soldiers ? 117, 118

171. † " I have tamed men of iron in my day: I shall know how to deal with these men of butter."

Who were the " men of butter " ? 117

Were they ever tamed ? 171

172. * Hard-hearted minds relent and Rigour's tears abound,
And envy strangely rues his end, in whom no fault she found.
Knowledge her light hath lost, Valour hath slain her knight,
Sidney is dead, dead is my friend, dead is the world's delight.

This comes out of one of the 200 poems written on the death of Sidney. It is supposed to be by his old school friend. What was his name ? 111

173. † Philip of Spain grumbled at Elizabeth. Make a list of things he said about her. 119, 120

174. How many ships were there in the English king's fleet in 1547 ? 120

Had any of these ships cannon on board ?

175. † Write down a few of the things a Spanish sailor might have told his wife about El Draque. 100, 102, 104, 122

176. † Drake nor devil nor Spaniard feared
Their cities he put to the sack;[1]
He singed his Catholic Majesty's beard,[2]
And harried his ships to wrack.
He was playing at Plymouth a rubber of bowls[3]
When the Great Armada came;
But he said, " They must wait their turn, good souls,"
And he stooped and finished the game.

(1) In which part of the world did this happen? 102, 104

(2) When did he do this and where? 122, 123

(3) Who else was playing? 124

177. Make a drawing of an Elizabethan ship. How did it travel from place to place? 121

178. See you the dimpled track that runs
All hollow through the wheat?
O that was where they hauled the guns
That smote King Philip's fleet.

In which year do you think they made the track? 234

What did they do with the guns when they had them on board the ships? 122, 128, 129

179. "I have the body of a weak woman but I have the heart of a king and that king a king of England too."

Elizabeth said this in her speech to the men in the camp at Tilbury. What were they doing there? 126

180. * Make a set of pigeon holes:

Fill them with the names of the 3 most famous captains in Lord Howard's fleet. Underneath each name put the name of the ship that captain commanded. 128

181. † Attend, all ye who list to hear our noble England's praise;
I tell of the thrice famous deeds she wrought in ancient days[1]

When that great fleet invincible[2] against
her bore in vain
The richest spoils of Mexico,[3] the stoutest
hearts of Spain.

(1) What year was Macaulay thinking of? 123-129

(2) What do we call it?

(3) How did the Spaniards get these? 97

182. * Night sank upon the dusky beach and
on the purple sea,
Such night in England ne'er had been nor
e'er again shall be.
From Eddystone to Berwick bounds, from
Lynn to Milford Bay,[2]
That time of slumber was as bright and
busy as the day.[3]
For swift to east and swift to west the
ghastly war flame spread
High on S. Michael's Mount it shone: it
shone on Beachy Head.
Far on the deep the Spaniard saw, along
each southern shire,
Cape beyond Cape in endless range those
twinkling points of fire.[1]

(1) What were these? 126

(2) Look at the map of England to find out why Macaulay chooses these 4 places to mention.

(3) If they were busy all night how did they manage for light? What should we use now? 128

183. From which beacon would people living near your home have got the alarm in 1588?

184. Very few Spanish ships reached home after the Armada. What had become of the rest? 129

185. Who went to Flores in the Azores instead of Raleigh? 130

186. † What stories might a sailor on the *Revenge* have told of the famous captain who commanded her? 130-131

187. * And the stately Spanish men to their flagship bore him then,
When they laid him by the mast, old Sir Richard caught at last,
And they praised him to his face with their courtly foreign grace;
But he rose upon their decks, and he cried:
"I have fought for Queen and Faith like a valiant man and true;
I have only done my duty as a man is bound to do:
With a joyful spirit I Sir Richard Grenville die!"

This is what Tennyson says about Grenville's death. What does Raleigh say about it? 131

188. Who was El Dorado? 132

189. Why did Raleigh go to look for the land of El Dorado? Where did he expect to find it? 132

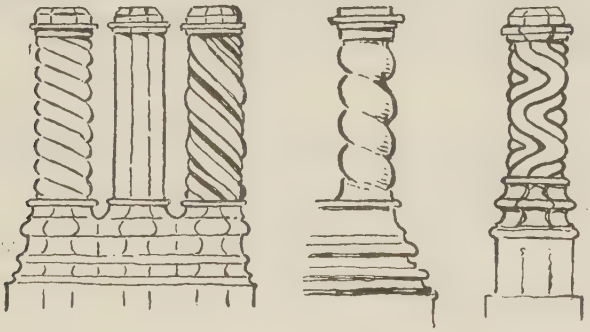
190. What did the London Merchants found on the last day of the last year of the 16th century? 134

191. * Copy these sentences filling the blanks:

The London —— were anxious —— trade with the East ——, but —— would not let them because this trade was in the hands of the

—— who were a friendly nation. As —— had captured a —— ship full of —— and —— in 15— the English knew a good deal about the East —— trade and when the Spaniards took possession of —— the London merchants sent out an expedition. 132, 133

192. * Draw the ground plan of an E-shaped house. Why was this shape a favourite? 135, 136



193. * There are chimneys like this in an old house I know. Can you guess which royal family was on the throne when it was built? 136

194. † How can you tell from the look of an Elizabethan house that the Tudors kept good order? 136

195. * Make a picture of a lady and gentleman of Elizabeth's court. 78, 133, 134

196. † Make a list of things you would have had to do without if you had lived in Elizabeth's days.

197. What was money made of in Elizabeth's reign? What is it made of now? 138, 140

198. † What happened at the time of the Armada which ought to have shown people that they would have to pay heavier taxes? 139, 140

199. * Early in Henry VIII's reign beef was ½d. per lb.

What was the price in 1558? 140
in 1603? 140, 234
in 1930?

200. * When Elizabeth went on progress through the country she generally stayed with her wealthy subjects. Draw the kind of bed she would sleep in.

201. Why did Raleigh like to have a monopoly of playing cards? 139

202. Who was Elizabeth's chief favourite after Leicester was dead? What became of him? 140, 141

203. * Why did the Irish become more devoted to the church of Rome in Elizabeth's reign than they had been before. 144

204. † How did Elizabeth make Raleigh rich? 90, 142, 143

205. What useful thing did Raleigh introduce to the Irish? 109

206. † "The King is come to marshall us in
all his armour dressed,
And he has bound a snow-white plume
about his gallant crest.
Right graciously he smiled on us, as rolled
from wing to wing,
Down all our line a deafening shout:
'God save our Lord the King.'

And then we thought on vengeance and all
along our van,
'Remember S. Bartholomew!' was passed
from man to man.
But out spoke gentle Henry; 'No French-
man is my foe,
Down, down with every foreigner, but let
your brethren go.'
Then glory to His holy name from whom
all glories are!
And glory to our sovereign Lord, King
Henry of Navarre."

Which king of France was this song about? 145

Who are supposed to be singing it? 145

What were they thinking of when they said "Remember S. Bartholomew"? 113

207. † Why was bad news from Ireland so depressing to Queen Elizabeth in the last years of her life? 142, 144, 145

208. How did Stratford-on-Avon get its fine bridge? How do towns get their bridges built now? 147

209. * How old was Shakespeare—

(*a*) when Mary Queen of Scots came to England?

(*b*) when the Armada was defeated? 146, 234

(*c*) when Elizabeth died? 150

210. * Draw a Puritan man and woman of Elizabeth's reign showing the way they dressed. 148

211. Write down some of the things the Puritans did in Stratford-on-Avon.

212. Shakespeare once wrote :

" When in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes
I all alone beweep my outcast state."

Who made the actors feel they were in disgrace ? 151

213. * Arrange these letters so that they form the names of two books which helped Shakespeare with the plots of his plays :

S S
C O N U T A R N O C
I L P H I C V R L I
E H L S H E D L H E
S S 151

Put in the apostrophes.

214. † Draw a picture of the outside of one of Shakespeare's theatres. What was it like inside ? 150, 151, 165-166

215. * Some one once said that in Elizabeth's reign England was like a nest of singing birds. He meant it was full of poets. Give a list of those whose names you know. 109, 110, 116, 151

216. † Why did these poets write so many songs ? 138

217. † In his play of *Richard II* Shakespeare makes John of Gaunt say :

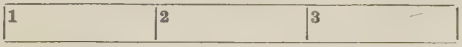
" This royal throne of kings, this sceptred isle,
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England."

Why did people like to write and to hear patriotic speeches of this kind in Elizabeth's reign ? 151

Why was it pleasing to the Queen to have them put into the mouth of John of Gaunt ? 13, 67

218. Who had a copper nose ? Why did he try to find the Philosopher's Stone ? 153

219. * Make a set of pigeon holes :



Put in them, (1) the Pole who started the theory that the earth moved round the sun ; (2) the Dane who made measurements which helped to prove it ; (3) the German who used these measurements and did prove it. 153, 154

220. * If you rode very fast and changed horses, how soon could you get from London to Edinburgh in Elizabeth's days ? How far is it ? 154

221. * Make a table to show how James I was related to Henry VII. 155

Which of his relations was first cousin to Elizabeth ? 67, 155

222. Why is November 5th called bonfire night ? 157

223. * Draw and colour the Union Jack of James I. 156

224. Why were the Puritans glad to have James as king ? How did he cure them of liking him ? 159, 160

225. † Why are Americans proud if they have an ancestor who came over in the Mayflower ? 160, 162

226. Arrange these letters to form the names of two famous cousins who served Elizabeth and James I. :

R R R
C O E B A A B E O C
C N I S F I L T N C 156, 162, 163

Why is one of these names still familiar to us ?

227. † Under my picture of Francis Bacon some one has written :

"Wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind."

What did Bacon do which makes us think him mean ? 162

Quote two of his sayings which show he was wise. 163, 164

228. What famous English doctor was making discoveries at this time ? 164

229. * Which do you think were the two most interesting of Galileo's discoveries ? 164, 167

230. "No one but my father would keep such a bird in a cage."

Who was the father ?

Who was the bird ?

What was the cage ? 168

231 * What kind of boy was Prince Henry ? 167, 168

232. * Make a pedigree to show James I's wife and children. 168

233. * Arrange these letters to make the names of the famous men who helped with the fêtes at Princess Elizabeth's wedding :

I J
N W S B I A A A O
I S P C O N R K N
G H E L F L E E E
O S

234. † Why was Elizabeth who married the Elector Palatine, called :

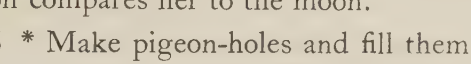
(*a*) the Queen of Bohemia ? 169

(*b*) the Winter Queen ? 169

(*c*) the Queen of Hearts ? 170

235. * Quote the verse in which Sir Henry Wotton compares her to the moon. 170

236 * Make pigeon-holes and fill them :



(1) The name of the war which began in 1618 and ended in 1648 ; 170, 235

(2) The country it began in ; 169

(3) The name that country is now called. 170

237. * (Egypt, Denmark, Russia, France, India, Greece, Austria, Sweden) all took part in the Thirty Years' War. 169

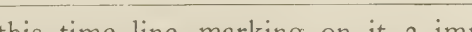
Write out this sentence omitting from the names in the brackets those you do not want.

238. What famous man was carried out of prison by people who thought they were taking the laundry ? 174, 175

239. * Which of the things the Dutch liked to spend money on did Vermeer put into his picture ?

Make a list of things which you guess were in that room but which Vermeer left out. 173, 174

240. * This time line represents the first ten years of Hugo Grotius' life. How many millimetres are there to each year ?



Copy this time line, marking on it 3 important events of which his parents must have heard. 171, 234

These signs will be useful:

Battle,

Assassination.

241. † In his house by the Maes, with its roof
of tiles
And weathercocks flying aloft in air,
There are silver tankards of antique styles,
Plunder of convent and castle, and piles
Of carpets rich and rare.

In his tulip-garden there by the town,
Overlooking the sluggish stream,
With his Moorish cap and dressing-gown,
The old sea-captain, pale and brown,
Walks in a waking dream.

But when the winter rains begin
He sits and smokes by the blazing brands,
And old sea-faring men come in,
Goat-bearded, grey, and with double chin,
And rings upon their hands.

They sit there in the shadows and shine
Of the flickering fire of the winter's night ;
Figures in colour and design
Like those by Rembrandt of the Rhine,
Half darkness and half light."

What country did the old sea-captain live in ?

Give the names of two artists who might

have painted his portrait and one who might have made a picture of his garden. 174

242. Why do some people call the devil "Old Nick"? 176

243. † "It is peculiarly fitting that the International Court of Justice of the League of Nations should meet at the Hague."

Why is it specially suitable for the international law-court to meet in Holland? 171, 176

244. * Write three sentences to show what a horrible business the Thirty Years' War was for Germany. 170

245. * Copy out the remark Grotius made in his book about the way this war was carried on. 175

246. * Where has Charles just come from in the picture on p. 178?

Why are the people in the back-ground so pleased? What are they doing to show their pleasure? 177

247. * Make a list of Charles I's children. What relation were they to Henry IV of France (Henry of Navarre)? 177, 180

248. * From one of Van Dyck's portraits make a drawing of the dress worn by the girls at the court of Charles I and Henrietta Maria. 186

249. * How many general elections were there in the first 4 years of Charles I's reign?

Why did he dissolve the first two Parliaments so quickly? 183

250. † The Petition of Right made Charles promise not to do certain things. Those were the things he had been doing. Make a list of them. 183

251. * Copy out this sentence filling the gaps :
Charles —— promised in —— not to take any gift —— —— or such —— charge without —— —— by Act of ——. 183

252. † Who is the Speaker ?
When was he held down in his chair by force ? 184

253. How long did Charles govern without a Parliament ? 184

254. * What did Strafford call his plan for governing England ? 235
What did the English call him ? 185

255. * In 1637 John Hampden refused to pay (Tonnage and Poundage, Ship Money, Forced Loans, a Fine). 185
Write out the sentence choosing the words you want to finish it from those between the brackets.

256. What was the real name of King Pym ? 188
Why was he given this nick-name ?

257. * Write down the two things which made Pym and his friends think they could force Charles to do anything they liked ? 188

258. * What happened when Charles went to the House of Commons to fetch King Pym ? 190

259. † Why was Sir Richard Lovelace in prison when he wrote :
" Stone walls do not a prison make " ? 190, 191

261. * Draw two hats, one for a Cavalier and one for a Round-head. 192

† How was it Prince Rupert knew so much about fighting when he came to help his uncle ? 192

262. " To horse ! To horse ! brave Cavaliers !
To horse for Church and Crown,
Strike, strike, your tents, snatch up your spears
And ho for London town !

Quarter ?—Foul fall your whining noise,
Ye recreant spawn of fraud !
No quarter ! Think on Strafford, boys
No quarter ! Think on Laud.

We'll hang above his own Guildhall
The City's grave recorder,
And on the den of thieves we'll fall,
Though Pym should speak to order.

Of Bench and Woolsack, tub and chair
We'll build a glorious pyre,
And tons of rebel parchment there
Shall crackle in the fire."—*Macaulay.*

Why were the Cavaliers so anxious to get to London ? 191

Did they succeed ? 193, 195

263. Was there any fighting during the Civil War near your home ?

264. * " Like a servant of the Lord, with his Bible and his sword,
The General rode along us to form us for the fight,
When a murmuring sound broke out, and swelled into a shout,
Among the godless horsemen upon the tyrant's right.

They are here ! they rush on ! We are broken—
we are gone !
Our left is borne before them like stubble on the
blast,
O Lord, put forth thy might ! O Lord, defend the
right !
Stand back to back in God's name, and fight it
to the last.

Stout Skippon hath a wound ; the centre hath
given ground ;
Hark ! hark ! what means the trampling of
horsemen on our rear ?
Whose banner do I see, boys ? 'Tis he, thank God,
'tis he, boys,
Bear up another minute ! brave Oliver is here.

Their heads all stooping low, their points all in a
row,
Like a whirlwind on the trees, like a deluge on
the dykes,
Our cuirassiers have burst on the ranks of the
Accurst,
And at a shock have scattered the forest of his
pikes."

These verses come from Macaulay's *Song of Naseby*.

(1) Who was the General who rode with his Bible and his sword ? 196

(2) Whom does it mean by the Tyrant ?

(3) Who came " like a whirlwind ' '?

265. Which words in Marvell's poem tell you that Charles had grown up to be good-looking ? 198

266. † It is said that when the Round-heads brought Charles for trial in Westminster Hall he would neither take off his hat nor plead because he said it was not a lawful court of justice. After he had been sentenced to death he asked to speak, but he was not allowed.

Copy out the verse which refers to this. 199

267. Effingham, Grenville, Raleigh, Drake,
Here's to the bold and free !
Benbow, Collingwood, Byron, Blake,
Hail to the Kings of the Sea ! "

Which of these great sailors won his first victories in Cromwell's day ? 201

268. * Make a time line to represent the ten years of the Civil War and put in 3 battles and one execution. 193, 195, 196, 198, 235

269. † Make a list of the things people grumbled at when Cromwell was Protector. 200, 201

270. * Arrange these letters to form the name of the most famous pamphlet ever written in English and of the man who wrote it : 200

A A
I R E I
O J P M H O
N A G L I N
T C O T

271. * Copy out the sentence beginning, " A good book . . ." 201

272. † Milton once wrote a poem beginning " Cromwell, our chief of men."

Write down anything you know about

Cromwell which shows that Milton was not mistaken in thinking him a very great man. 195, 196, 201, 202

273. * When did the Long Parliament first meet? 187

When did it dissolve itself? 202

274. † Why were people glad to have Charles II home again? 203

275. * What was John Bunyan noted for when he was 20? 204

What was John Bunyan noted for when he was 30? 204

What is he famous for now? 206

276. * When at the first I took my pen in hand
Thus for to write, I did not understand
That I at all should make a little book
In such a mode ; nay, I had undertook
To make another ; which, when almost done,
Before I was aware, I this begun.

And thus it was : I, writing of the way
And race of saints in this our Gospel day,
Fell suddenly into an allegory
About their journey and the way to glory,
In more than twenty things that I set down.
This done, I twenty more had in my crown."

John Bunyan wrote this.

(*a*) What was the "little book" about the race of saints and their journey? 206

(*b*) Where did the journey start and where did it end? 206

277. Why will you never be able to see the great Church of S. Paul's in the picture on p. 165? 208

278. What did a Red Cross on a building in Charles II's reign mean ? 207

What does a Red Cross on a van mean now ?

279. * " I've always considered Sir Christopher Wren,
As an architect, one of the greatest of men ;
And—talking of epitaphs—much I admire his,
Circumspice si monumentum requiris."

What does the Latin epitaph mean ? 209

280. * Make a drawing of some building designed by Christopher Wren. 208, 225

281. † What made the Londoners wish they had Cromwell back again ? 211

282. † Why have the oldest families in New York Dutch surnames ? 211

283. * Write in a column the names of the American colonies : Maryland, Carolina, New York ; and write against each name the member of the royal family after which that colony was called. 211

284. * John Smith was the first man to make the colony of Virginia a success.

Describe his most exciting adventure ? 158

285. * What relation was Charles II. of England to Louis XIV. of France ? 213

286. " And shall Trelawney die, And shall Trelawney die ?
Then thirty thousand Cornishmen shall know the reason why ! "

Bishop Trelawney, who belonged to a great Cornish family, was one of the Seven Bishops who signed the Petition to James II.

Can you guess when the Cornishmen made this chorus ? 214

287. It is said that when Charles II was warned that there was a plot to assassinate him he only laughed ; he said people would never kill him to make James king. Why was he so sure of this ? 213

288. * What was Louis XIV doing in France which made people very nervous when James tried to make things easier for the Roman Catholics in England ? 214

289. † The Declaration of Indulgence would do away with the laws against the Baptists as well as those against the Roman Catholics ; yet John Bunyan was against it. Why was this ? 214

290. Copy this sentence picking the words you want out of the brackets :

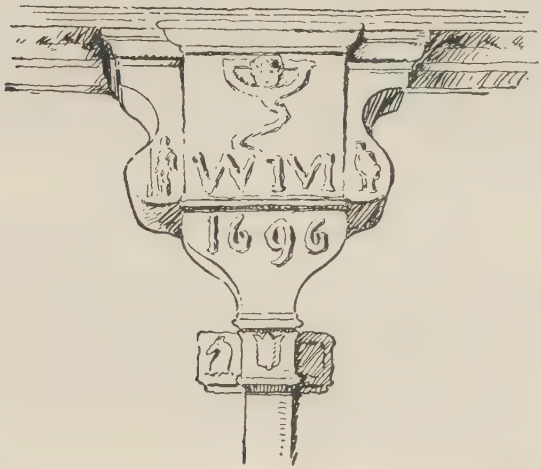
William and Mary were made king and queen of England by the (Petition of Right, Long Parliament, Bill of Rights, Declaration of Indulgences, Addled Parliament) which forbade kings to suspend the laws. 216, 217

291. * Make a table to show how William and Mary were both descended from Charles I. 221

292. † Why do we call the Revolution of 1689 "the Glorious Revolution" ? 217

293. * If you said that Louis XIV loved magnificence and grandeur, and I asked you how you knew this, what could you tell me ? 218, 219

294. † The lines on p. 220 were written by Defoe in a poem called "The True-born Englishman." Why did Defoe think that the English who grumbled at William were unfair?



295. This leadwork is in one of the houses in this town. In whose reign was it put up? 236

296. * Why did people praise Mary? 220, 221

297. * What do you admire in Peter the Great of Russia? Why did William III criticise him? 223

298. * How did it happen that Louis XIV's grandson had a claim to the throne of Spain? 222

299. Why was "The Little Gentleman in Velvet" a favourite toast among William's enemies? 224

300. * " It was the English," Kaspar cried,
" That put the French to rout ;
But what they killed each other for
I could not well make out;
But everybody said," quoth he,
" That 'twas a famous victory.

" My father lived at Blenheim then,
Yon little stream hard by ;
They burnt the dwelling to the ground,
And he was forced to fly ;
So with his wife and child he fled,
Nor had he where to rest his head.

" Great praise the Duke of Marlbro' won,
And our good Prince Eugene."
" Why, 'twas a very wicked thing ! "
Said little Wilhelmine.
" Nay, nay, my little girl," quoth he,
" It was a famous victory.

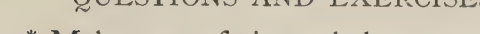
" And everybody praised the Duke,
Who such a fight did win."
" But what good came of it at last ? "
Quoth little Peterkin.
" Why, that I cannot tell," said he,
" But 'twas a famous victory."

Give the name and date of this battle and the name of the General who won it. 224, 225

301. † Can you tell any better than Kaspar why the English fought the French ? 218, 223, 224

302 * Did the English prevent Louis' grandson becoming King of Spain ? 224

303. * Make a set of pigeon-holes :



Put in them the names of 3 places gained by the English at the Treaty of Utrecht. Above the pigeon-holes put the name and date of the treaty and below them put the name of the war which it ended. 225, 236

304. Why did William ask Sir Isaac Newton to become Master of the Mint ? 226

305. On March 25th, 1712, the *Spectator* had an article by Mr. Addison, which began :

> " My friend, Sir Roger de Coverley, when we last met together at the Club, told me that he had a great mind to see the new tragedy with me. My friend asked me if there would not be some danger in coming home late in case the Mohocks should be abroad. ' I assure you,' says he, ' I thought I had fallen into their hands last night, for I observed two or three lusty black men that followed me half-way up Fleet Street. You must know,' continued the knight, with a smile, ' I fancied they had a mind to hunt me ; for I remember an honest gentleman who was served such a trick in Charles II's time ; for which reason he has not ventured himself in town ever since.' "

Why was Sir Roger de Coverley afraid to go out in the evening in London ? 230

306. † In what ways was England a less pleasant place to live in during Queen Anne's time than it is now ?

307. What wood is the chair on p. 229 made of ? 227

308. * Make a time line to represent the years 1485 to 1603, allowing 2 millimetres for each year. Mark the divisions between the reigns on it and put in the defeat of the Spanish Armada and the years in which (*a*) Queen Elizabeth (*b*) Shakespeare were born. 73, 148, 232, 233, 234

309. * Make a time line 10 centimetres long to represent the years 1600 to 1700. Choose the 3 events of this century which you would most have liked to see, and put them on your time line. Be sure you get them into the right ten years.

234, 235, 236

310. * Make a genealogical table to show how the Prince of Wales is related to (*a*) Henry VII; (*b*) Queen Elizabeth ; (*c*) Charles I and (*d*) Queen Anne. 231

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